

REPORT  
OF THE  
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE

PART III

1900

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT*



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY S. E. DAWSON, PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST  
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1901

[No. 28a —1901.]



THE

NORTH-BAST HOLLAND

PAUSE

FROM

THE



THE

THE

THE

THE



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Minto, &c., &c., Governor  
General of Canada, &c., &c.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :—

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency Part III. of the Annual Report of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

WILFRID LAURIER,

*President of the Council.*

FEBRUARY 27, 1901.



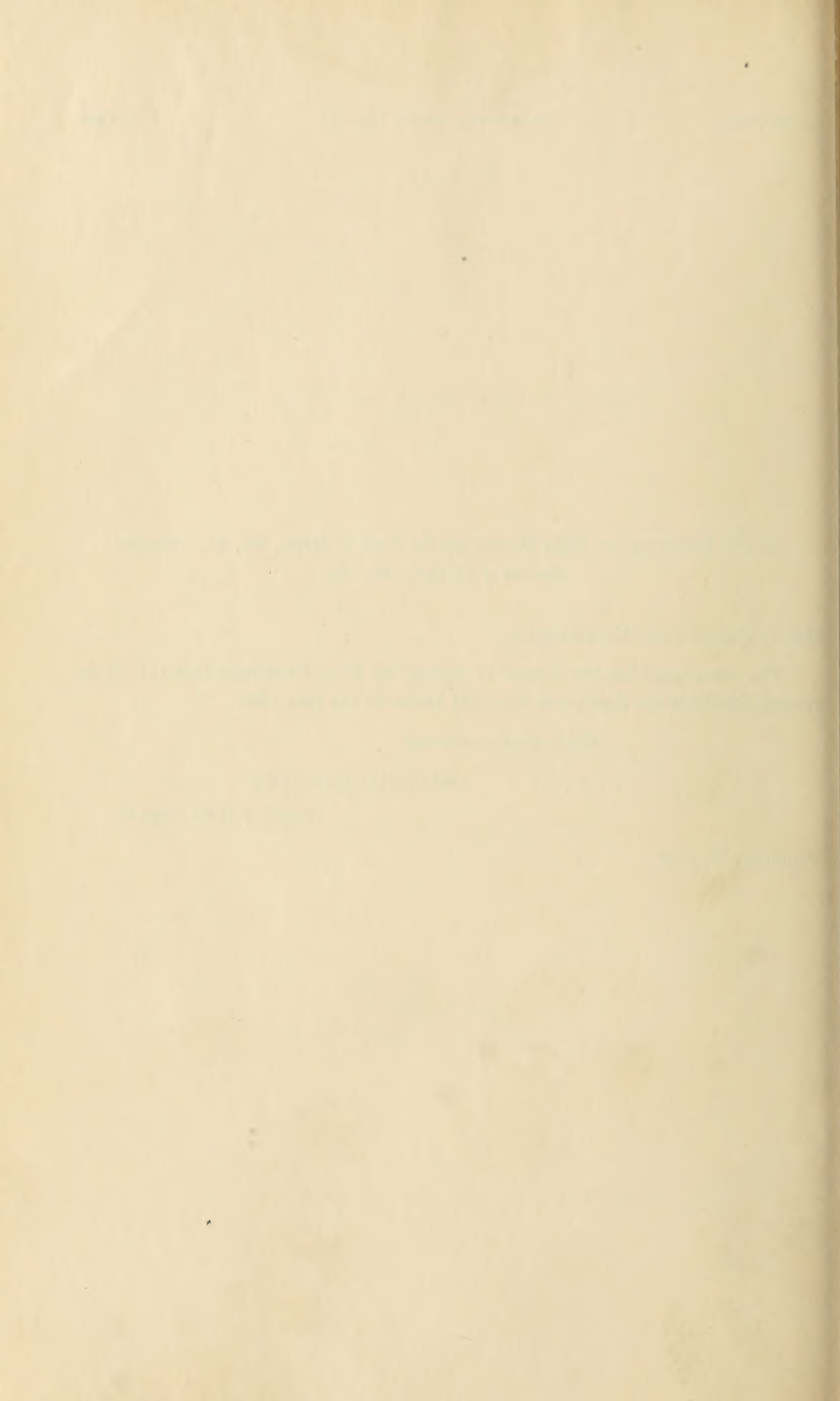




TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

	Page.
Report of Superintendent Z. T. Wood, commanding.....	1

APPENDICES TO ABOVE.

Appendix A.—Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose (White Horse).....	12
B.—Inspector C. Starnes (Dawson).....	35
C.—Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser (Dalton Trail).....	52
D.—Assistant Surgeon L. A. Pare.....	59
E.—Assistant Surgeon S. M. Fraser.....	64
F.—Assistant Surgeon G. Madore.....	65
G.—Acting Assistant Surgeon H. H. Hurdman.....	67



NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,  
DAWSON, December 31, 1900.

The Right Honourable

Sir WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., &c., &c.,  
President of the Privy Council,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the North-west Mounted Police serving in the Yukon Territory, for the year ended November 30, together with reports of the following officers :—

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, commanding 'H' Division, White Horse.  
Inspr. C. Starnes, commanding 'B' Division, Dawson.  
Asst. Surg. Fraser, commanding on Dalton Trail.  
Asst. Surg. Pare.  
Asst. Surg. Madore.  
Actg. Asst. Surg. Hurdman.

GENERAL.

I took over command of the North-west Mounted Police, Yukon Territory, on April 18, relieving Supt. A. B. Perry, who vacated the command on that date.

The following are the officers now serving in the Territory :—

Supt. Z. T. Wood, commanding in Yukon Territory.

*'H' Division.*

Supt. P. C. H. Primrose, commanding division.  
Inspr. J. A. McGibbon, attached from depot.  
Asst. Surg. L. A. Pare.  
Asst. Surg. A. M. Fraser, Dalton trail.

*'B' Division.*

Inspr. C. Starnes, commanding division.  
Inspr. W. H. Routledge.  
Inspr. W. H. Scarth.  
Inspr. A. E. C. McDonell.  
Asst. Surg. W. E. Thompson, on leave.  
Asst. Surg. G. Madore, Selkirk.  
Act. Asst. Surg. H. H. Hurdman.

The following transfers of officers have taken place during the year :—

Supt. A. B. Perry to depot.  
Insp. D. A. E. Strickland to depot.  
Insp. F. L. Cartwright to depot for service in South Africa.  
Insp. A. M. Jarvis " "



## ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

You will observe from the reports that considerable assistance has been rendered to the different departments in the Yukon Territory, *i.e.* Customs, Interior, Department of Public Works, Fisheries. Escorts were also furnished the Bank officials when asked for, and a guard has been detailed each night for the Banks of British North America and Canadian Bank of Commerce.

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT.

We are still using the Winchester carbines, which are very much honeycombed and a large number are in need of repair.

Rather than pay the freight charges on the damaged weapons to and from the North-west Territories, I think it would be better to send an Armourer Sergeant up here to go over all the arms and put them in proper shape.

The Enfield revolvers are in good order.

We are in need of at least two dozen Smith and Wesson revolvers for men on special duty, in "mufti."

The Maxim Guns both here and at White Horse are in good order, as is also the Maxim Nordenfeldt at the latter place.

The two 7 pdr. brass M.L. Guns, taken over from the Yukon Garrison, are used for firing the noon-day gun and for saluting purposes.

The holsters and waist belts are kept in repair by the saddler.

There are at Dawson 43 Lee Metford Rifles, but not sufficient to issue the whole division. There are none in 'H' division. These arms are in good order.

## BUILDINGS.

A great many improvements have been made in this post during the past year, old buildings torn down, ground cleared and levelled, the different quarters papered and painted, and two new buildings erected, with the improvements contemplated next year, the barracks will, when finished, present a very creditable appearance.

The guard room has been added to and altered a great deal, but more changes and repairs are still badly needed and will have to be carried out during the coming year.

In accordance with your instructions, the 'H' Division Headquarters has been changed from Tagish to White Horse, the terminus of the railway, and the head of navigation. The buildings are being put up by the Department of Public Works, assisted by our own men. Good progress is being made as you will gather from the report of Supt. Primrose.

A large and commodious building has been erected by the Department of Public Works at Dawson, and is now being used as a Post Office, Government Telegraph Service and other Government offices.

The material has arrived for the construction of a bridge over the Klondike river, and is now stored here until spring, when the bridge will be built.

The foundation of a new court house has been laid and the building will be completed during the coming year.

## CRIME.

You will observe from the reports of the divisions that crime of a serious nature has been on the increase. Five murders and one case of manslaughter occurred during the year; one of the murderer's has paid the death penalty, one is under sentence of death, two are waiting trial, and the man found guilty of manslaughter is undergoing sentence.

Regarding the brutal murder of Clayson, Olsen and Relfe near Minto, in December last, for which George O'Brien has been arrested, Inspector Scarth and the men detailed to work on the case under him are deserving of great credit for the efficient



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

manner in which the matter is being brought to light. A vast quantity of evidence has been gathered on the case, which although in the main circumstantial, points strongly against the accused and his partner, one Graves.

In the case against James Slorab, who has been convicted of the murder of his supposed wife, Pearl Mitchell, I wish to bring before your notice the name of Regt. No. 2349, Constable J. S. Piper, who worked most industriously on the case, and was the recipient of great praise from the court on the able and intelligent way in which he worked up the evidence.

Petty thieving is still prevalent, more especially on the creeks. In many instances the theft is not reported until some time after it occurred, and consequently, the thieves are, in a great many cases, not found out.

I am pleased to be able to report, that, although for a considerable period we were very much under strength, the law and order throughout this vast Territory was carried out in a most satisfactory manner.

## CANTEENS.

The canteens in both 'B' and 'H' divisions are in a flourishing condition, and are a great benefit to all ranks, as necessaries and little luxuries kept by the canteens are much cheaper than they could be purchased in town.

## CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The general conduct of all ranks has been very satisfactory, considering the many temptations of towns like Dawson and White Horse.

## DRILL AND TRAINING.

'B' Division was put through a course of physical drill during the summer and was paraded for foot drill twice a week.

'H' Division had but little drill, as the men were kept busy building their new barracks at White Horse.

The recruits sent up from the North-west Territories during the summer have been drilled at every possible opportunity, also instructed in duties pertaining to the force.

## DEATHS.

A very regrettable accident took place at Tagish on August 11, last, when Regt No. 2659 Corpl. T. Johnston and Regt. No. 3664 Const. O'Brien were drowned by the upsetting of a canoe. Corpl. Johnston had been in the force for some years and was a general favourite. O'Brien had but lately arrived from the Territories. Both bodies were recovered and buried with military honours at Tagish.

## DETACHMENTS.

As you will gather from the report of the Officer Commanding 'H' Division, the detachments at Big and Little Salmon have been moved for the winter to Chico and Montague on the Cut-off trail. It was found last year that no one travelled that way and it was very seldom that communication could be had with either place. It was also the intention to close the Upper LeBarge and Hootalinqua detachments for the winter, but owing to the fact that the Department of Public Works are doing considerable work and employing a large number of men at the former place, and the inrush of people to the new discoveries in the vicinity of the latter it was considered inadvisable to do so, and consequently they are being kept open.



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Owing to the large number of people who have located in the Clear Creek district, it was considered necessary by Commissioner Ogilvie and myself to re-establish our old Post at the mouth of McQuesten, where it joins the Stewart river.

Wells detachment, at junction of Chilkat and Klehini on Dalton trail, was established in September to prevent smuggling on the part of miners heading from the U.S. side to the new placer diggings on Bear and Clear creeks in British Columbia. Two men were stationed there.

#### FUEL AND LIGHT.

The contract for the winter supply of wood only called for five hundred cords, and I have asked your authority to obtain a further supply, as it is being used very quickly.

The coal mined in this country has been given a fair trial. The first supplied was almost all slack and was far from being satisfactory. That now being supplied has been well screened and gives satisfaction.

The Dawson barracks are now lit by electricity. At White Horse and the detachments, coal oil is used.

#### HEALTH.

The town of Dawson is well supplied with hospitals in the event of sickness, also with duly qualified physicians and nurses. There are two large general hospitals, i.e., St. Mary's (R.C.) and Good Samaritan (Prot.), and several private ones.

The formerly prevalent fevers, &c., were conspicuous by their absence until about one month ago, when a few cases were found; one death resulting therefrom.

Two cases of small-pox were brought into the country from the Pacific coast in July last. As soon as found they were placed under strict quarantine, and a doctor employed to look after them. Steamers arriving up the river from Nome reported the disease prevalent at that place, and unfortunately the passengers had got ashore and mixed among the townspeople before we knew of the outbreak. Every precaution, however, was taken to stamp out the disease as soon as it became known. A number of cases broke out at different places on the creeks; a strict quarantine was observed and the cases held in check.

At the request of Commissioner Ogilvie, I instructed the officer commanding 'H' Division, at Tagish, to station Asst. Surg. Pare at Cariboo, to thoroughly examine all persons entering the Territory, and to establish a quarantine station at that point. Later on this inspection was made by Asst. Surg. Pare at Log Cabin, B.C. Asst. Surg. Fraser, at Dalton Trail, was also instructed to examine all persons entering the country by that route. All steamers arriving from St. Michael's and Nome were subjected to a strict examination before passengers were allowed on shore.

At the time of the outbreak of the disease there was not sufficient vaccine in the country to vaccinate one-tenth of the population. Telegrams asking for supply of same were sent to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, and other places.

It is very gratifying to be able to report that not a death occurred from this disease.

The compulsory vaccination ordinance, lately passed by the Yukon Council, is being enforced.

The sanitary state of the town of Dawson is very good, and the water supply and drainage all that could be expected.

#### INDIANS.

The Indians throughout the Territory are well behaved and cause little or no trouble. There has been a great deal of sickness among them at Moosehide, and at the request of the Right Rev. Bishop Bompas for medical aid, I was obliged to send Asst.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Surg. Thompson to attend them, as no provision was, or has yet been, made by the department in such matters.

Provisions have also been supplied from time to time to the sick and destitute ; the food is distributed by one of the resident missionaries.

## MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

A few years ago it was much cheaper to ship freight to Dawson via the St. Michael route, but now, with the completion of the White Pass and Yukon Route from Skagway to White Horse, such matters have been revolutionized, and by far the greater quantity of freight is now brought in via the railroad.

The river was greatly improved during last winter, especially the dangerous rocks in the channel of the Thirty Mile river, by the Department of Public Works, under the direction of their engineer, Mr. J. C. Taché. In performing this work they had the assistance of Reg. No. 328 Sergt. O. W. Evans, who was thoroughly acquainted with the river. There is still room for further improvement, especially at Rink rapids and Hell Gate. From statements made by men who know the river thoroughly, it would seem that the last mentioned place is the most difficult, owing to the number of bars, but they claim a good channel could be made with a little expenditure.

The steamboat companies have a first class line of boats on the river and are quite capable of handling all the freight, if the shippers would get their goods in from the outside before low water, when navigation becomes difficult. A number of boats made the trip between White Horse and Dawson carrying little or no freight, during the time the water was high. As soon as navigation commenced getting difficult the freight seemed to pour into White Horse. The companies kept the steamers running as long as possible, but they were only able to move a small portion of the late freight. Scows were then resorted to, and a large quantity was moved by this means ; a number of these, however, got hard and fast on the sandbars and were frozen in. Men with freight teams are now employed moving the contents of the scows to the bank of the river, where it will be picked up by the steamers coming down next season.

The railway over the Summit of the White Pass was blocked by snow slides during the latter part of December and the greater part of January and February last, and travel between Bennett and Skagway during that time became almost impossible. Staff Sergt. Pringle and nine men who arrived from the North-west Territories the latter part of December, 1899, were held at Skagway for some considerable time on account of this, but eventually got across with dog teams.

During the past season there were twenty steamboats plying between Dawson and White Horse. They made 200 trips to White Horse and 199 trips to Dawson. The total number of passengers brought in from White Horse was 4,064 ; total number of passengers taken out 5,465. 13,583 tons of freight was brought down the river by steamer.

On the Dawson-St. Michael route there were 32 steamers, including tug boats. They made 63 trips down and 59 up, carrying 1,518 passengers down and 1,406 up. Freight brought in, 13,191 tons. The boats on this run are of a much larger class than those on the upper run.

In addition to the above, about 500 scows and boats came down the river carrying freight estimated at 5,000 tons.

In former years the class of goods shipped in here were mostly of American manufacture, but of the goods shipped in during past season, it is generally estimated that between 75 and 80 per cent were Canadian.

I attach hereto a list of steamers plying on both runs ; showing gross and registered tonnage.



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

## List of Steamboats Plying between Dawson and White Horse, Season 1900.

Name of Boat.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Registered Tonnage.	Remarks.
Joseph Clissett	Can. Dev. Co.	93		
Sylvia		621'81	364'22	
Columbia		716'42	455'15	
Columbian		716'42	455'15	
Yukoner		781'31	492	
Victorian		716	455	
Angela		161	114	
Bobby		193	133	
Zelandian		180	141	
Flem	Klondyke Corpn. Co.	101	62'50	
Ola		101	62'50	
Nora		101	62'50	
*Florence S.	Capt. Barrington..	100'20	50'10	*Wrecked in Thirty Mile River, July 25, 1900.
Gold Star		168'33	98'92	
Emma Nott		73	46	
Eldorado	Nels Peterson.	466	260	
Bonanza King		466	260	
Clifford Sifton	Col. Williams			
J. P. Light	Dawson & White Horse T. Co.	719	409	
Lightning		557	351	

## List of Steamboats Plying between Dawson, St. Michael and Intermediate Points, Season 1900.

Name of Boat.	Owners.	Gross Tonnage.	Registered Tonnage.	Remarks.
John C. Barr	N. A. T. & T. Co.	547	315'78	
Wagon		7'76	3'28	wrecked at N. end
Lotta Talbot		342	216	
W. K. Merwin	McDonald & LeBlanc	229	166	
Leat		477'89	295'25	
Rock Island	S. Y. T. Co.	533'64	336'72	
Seattle No. 1		445	223	
F. Constant	A. E. Co.	718'68	409	
Seattle No. 3	S. Y. T. Co.	548	326	
Clara	De Journal	144'48	109'52	
Hattie B		26'7	26'7	
Hamah	A. C. Co.	1,211	728	
Lottie Lee Collins		10		
Tyrrell	Dawson & White Horse T. Co.	678	408	
Alert		7	5	
Mary F. Graft	A. E. Co.	719	409	
Sarah	A. C. Co.	1,211	728	
John Chisholm	N. A. T. & T. Co.	820	482	
Chris. H. Hamilton		597	297	
Susie	A. C. Co.	1,211	728	
Leon	A. E. Co.	692	431	
Louise	A. C. Co.	718	458	
Margola		20	12	
Linda	A. E. Co.	692	439	
Alice	A. C. Co.	400	250	
T. C. Power	N. A. T. & T. Co.	820	482	
P. B. Weare		400	200	
Bella	A. C. Co.	370	185	
J. K. D. L. Campbell		719	409	
William Chisholm		124	60	
Robt. Keir		719	409	
Margola		493	270	



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Vast improvements have been made in the trails in the Dawson district during the past summer; the work being under the supervision of Mr. J. C. Taché, engineer for the Public Works Department. The only improvements made on the winter cut off trails between Dawson and White Horse were the building of two bridges over the Nordenskiöld river and a creek. There is a rumour in circulation that the Government intend building a cut off trail from Selkirk to the Forks of Bonanza before next winter. This, I believe, is quite feasible, and I hardly think would cost any large amount to build. It would certainly greatly facilitate the moving of mails during the period from the close of navigation until the ice is safe to travel, and during the spring break up, and it would also be a shorter route.

A new trail has been built from White Horse to the Copper Mines, the Yukon Council having subscribed liberally towards the cost of same.

The extension of the telegraph line to the north has been carried to Eagle city, having reached that point on October 29.

The extension of the Atlin-Quesnel line of the Dominion Telegraph is completed, with the exception of about 60 miles. This it is expected will be finished early next year, and then we shall no longer be cut off from the outside.

## MINING.

The principal creeks are Bonanza and tributaries, Eldorado, Hunker and tributaries, including Last Chance and Gold Bottom. Dominion creek and tributaries including Gold Run, Sulphur, Quartz and Bear creeks.

A large quantity of machinery of the improved methods has been shipped in during the past year and operated, the results proving that the mines can be worked in summer and to better advantage. A year or two ago, it was considered that nothing could be done except during the winter season, but the machinery now being used has proved this to be a fallacy.

The introduction of machinery has been the source of employment to a great many men during the summer, who, otherwise, would have been lying idle around town.

It is a difficult thing to say how long the placer ground will last, firstly, because the gold producing area is sufficiently large to occupy the attention of interested people; secondly, because so many claims were staked during the big rush of 1898, and not worked, leaving considerable ground to be prospected in the years to come.

No hydraulic work has been done in the district, although eleven conditional leases have been issued.

Reports from the Big Salmon-Hootuinqua district show conclusively that there is good gold there, on Livingston creek especially, the Discovery claim having paid royalty. Summit creek also in this district turns out fairly good pay.

Considerable work has already been done, and some of the owners of claims are now outside getting machinery and supplies for next season's work.

New discoveries have been made during the past year at Foster creek, opposite the mouth of Hunker-Goring creek, 16 miles above Hunker, and at Clear creek on the Stewart river. There was a big stampede to the last mentioned creek, and between 200 and 300 claims staked, the majority of which were recorded. Between two and three thousand prospectors went up the Stewart river three years ago, but the prospecting done by them was very desultory: hundreds of claims were located without being prospected. The reports from the Clear creek strike are very encouraging, and many are now on their claims preparing to work them. It is expected that a large camp will be located there next summer.

Tullaride rock is reported to have been found close to Bonanza creek, and if proven to be of value will mean a great deal. This, with other quartz discoveries of great value has done much to help on the prospector, and adds to the reputation of the Yukon as one of the richest gold producing countries in the world.

A system of guarantee bonds was arranged for the non-commissioned officers and constables acting as collectors, amounting in all to \$14,000, and divided proportionately.



It was impossible to detail officers for this work as they all were continually employed with magisterial work and could not be spared.

A large number of fresh locations have been made on the Dalton trail, the most important being one on the Chilkat river. The last report received stated that about 40 claims had already been staked and recorded, and people were stampeding from Haines Mission, Skagway and Juneau.

The result of the survey made by the United States and Canadian Commission in defining the international boundary line between Porcupine and Glacier creeks placed the latter in Canadian territory. It was all staked under the United States mining regulations, together with some other creeks and gulches running into same.

The White Horse Copper Mines are being gradually developed, and arrangements are now being made between the owners and the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company to ship the ore outside; the freight rates to be governed according to the grade of ore shipped. The mines are said to be rich enough to work them to great advantage.

The Five Fingers Copper Company, of which a Mr. Ritchie is manager, have located and recorded a number of claims on the left limit a few miles south of Five Fingers. A number of men will work there this winter.

The coal mines at Forty Mile and Rock creek, a tributary of the Klondike River are being rapidly developed. Coal is also being mined at Five Fingers on a small scale. In the near future this will be the principal fuel, as wood in the immediate vicinity of Dawson is now very scarce. The most of the wood being used here this year was brought from the Stewart river, where there is a plentiful supply.

Porcupine creek, on the United States side of the line, has proved itself to be an immensely rich creek. From the fact that the depth to bed rock is considerable, a large number of boulders, no machinery and the ground not being frozen, very little progress has been made. The benches are extensive and rich, but here there is the same difficulty with boulders, while the whole is so covered with iron that the heads of water as yet have not been strong enough to cut through. On claim No. 2, below Discovery, a shaft has been sunk 32 feet. After the first eight feet the gravel would pay under good conditions, while from 20 to 32 feet the gravel averaged \$20 to the yard. Bed rock was not reached at 32 feet. The owners are getting in pumping plants to handle the boulders.

The neighbouring creek, Glacier creek, which under the new *modus vivendi* has been found to be in Canadian territory, has not been worked very much. Conflicting reports as to the prospects have been given out and nothing definite is known.

During the past season only one firm, i.e., Messrs Gardner & Co., did very extensive work, and they not having the necessary machinery, were unable to get to bed rock. This creek is principally held by miners now working on Porcupine, and very little attention has, as yet, been paid to it.

Rainy Hollow. This mineral district is being developed and is showing up better all the time. Small bodies of high grade ore have been found and immense bodies of low grade. The happy medium is now being reached, and within the next few seasons it is quite probable that bodies of much value will be shown up. It is situated on the coast side of the divide and close to the Klehina river, which runs through the district and it has an elevation of 1,300 feet above sea level.

#### MAILS.

The mail service during the year has been, on the whole, very satisfactory, and great credit is due the contractors, i.e., the Canadian Development Co., Limited. From November 6, 1899, to November 20, 1900, ninety-four (94) mails were despatched from Dawson, and one hundred and two (102) mails were received: the number of sacks despatched, 1,095, and 1,850 received. The record time during the summer was made by the mail boat *Zealandian*, from Dawson to White Horse in 3 days, 15 hours; and the record time for the winter by dog team, Dawson to Bennett, B.C., 4 days, 17 hours.

A weekly mail service is supplied to the creeks, Max. Lang having the contract for Dominion and Hunker, and Messrs. Orr & Tukey for the others.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Twenty three (23) mails were received at Dawson from Nome and intermediate points during the year, and twenty-one (21) despatched; the number of sacks received being 222, and despatched, 139.

## PATROLS.

A weekly police patrol between Dawson and Bennett was made during last winter, from detachment to detachment. This patrol gave special attention to the contents of the various scows stranded along the lakes and rivers.

The usual patrols, day and night, are kept up in the town of Dawson, also at White Horse. The usual patrols have been made between Dalton Trail Post and Dalton House, also to and from the various mining camps.

Constant patrols are made by our creek detachments to all the creeks which are being worked.

Patrols have been kept up by the river detachments, protecting timber interests, etc.

## PAY.

The rate of pay in this country is altogether too small. We cannot expect to keep good artisans in the force when they can get from \$10 to \$12 per day outside, nor good men, when an ordinary labourer gets from \$5 to \$8. Living, at least in Dawson, is just as expensive as it has been for the past two years, and a month's pay will cover but very few luxuries.

I strongly recommend that the rate of pay in this country be doubled, for all ranks. Under the present conditions, all ranks are tempted to dabble in speculations with a view of increasing their income.

Our good men are always on the lookout for a chance to better themselves. Ex-members of the force can command good positions in any part of the territory.

## POPULATION

A census of the Yukon territory was taken by the police in April last, and a school census was taken in the month of August. The order for the first, coming as it did at the season of the year when travelling was most difficult, was carried out in a most satisfactory manner. In this district, where the people are scattered over the country, it meant considerable travelling, and, owing to the short time in which we had to complete the census, and the division being so short handed, it became necessary to hire a few civilians to do the work in certain districts.

The total population of the district, including Indians, at the time of census taking was 16,463. Whites, 16,107; Indians, 356.

The school census, taken in the Dawson district only, totalled 175 children.

Two constables at Dalton House travelled 600 miles to take the census of a few Indians.

## RELIEF TO PERSONS IN DISTRESS.

The Yukon Council has spent considerable money during the year in helping indigents. Owing to several persons having obtained relief when it was afterwards found they were not in need of it, a strict inquiry is now made before assistance is given.

## RECREATION.

The recreation rooms are supplied with illustrated papers and magazines from Ottawa, and they are also supplied with local papers. Each division is supplied with a billiard table and various games. A piano has lately been purchased for 'B' Division.



This will be a great help to the men, and will be the means of keeping a great many in barracks during the long winter evenings instead of their having to go to town, where there are so many temptations, to pass the time.

A large portion of the barrack inclosure has been levelled off and is now used as a football, tennis and cricket ground. It is also used for drill purposes.

STRENGTH.

The strength of the force in the Yukon territory on November 30, 1900, was two hundred and fifty-four (254), distributed at the two headquarters of divisions and twenty-nine detachments.

HORSES.

List of horses east and sold between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Division.	Place.	Date of Sale.	Amount realized.
				\$ cts.
13	'B'	Dawson	November —, 1899..	100 00
27			" —, 1899 ..	100 00
44			" , 1899..	125 00
26			" 28, 1899..	225 00
Bay pony.			" 28, 1899..	200 00
6	'H'	Tazish	February 26, 1900..	1,050 00
33			" 26, 1900 ..	
43			" 26, 1900..	
73			" 26, 1900..	
29			October 18, 1900..	100 00

List of horses died and destroyed between December 1, 1899, and November 30, 1900.

Reg. No.	Division.	District.	Date.	
25	'H'	Tazish District	October 16, 1899..	Destroyed for dog meat.
69			" 16, 1899 ..	" "
99	"		" 17, 1899..	" "
70	"		" 18, 1899..	" "
83	"		" 19, 1899..	" "
4	"		" 21, 1899..	" "
28	"		" 21, 1899 ..	" "
49		"	" 21, 1899..	" "
3	"		Winter, 1899-1900.	Killed by wolves.
5	"		"	" "
54			"	" "
95	"		"	" "
96			"	" "
78			December 18, 1899..	Pneumonia.

TRAILS.

A large amount of work has been done by the Department of Public Works improving the trails in this district, and the work will be continued next year.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## UNIFORM.

I understand that a new schedule of issues of uniform is being prepared to take effect at the beginning of the new year. I trust that the suggestions made at different times have been considered.

## GENERAL.

The class of men transferred to this territory during the past year have necessarily been recruits, owing to the absence in South Africa of the older hands. As far as it has laid in the power of the officers Commanding the divisions, they have been drilled and instructed in the multifarious duties required of a policeman in this country.

His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto paid a visit to Dawson in August last. They were escorted from Cariboo by a sergeant and five men under Supt. Primrose. At the request of the commissioner and Council of this territory I met the Vice Regal party at White Horse, and travelled with them to Dawson. On arrival at Dawson they were given the authorized salute, and were met at the dock by the Hon. Commissioner of the Yukon territory, the members of the Yukon Council, the Committee of the Board of Trade and representative citizens. Addresses of welcome were given and replied to. A mounted escort of four men and a guard of honour accompanied the party to barracks. In accordance with your instructions transport was provided to the Vice Regal party and they were taken to Bonanza and other places of interest, escorts accompanying. A regimental guard was kept on at the post during the whole time the party were here. In addition to visiting the places outside the town the party also visited the large stores of the N.A.T. & T. Co., A.C.Co., A.E.Co., &c.

While here the Vice Regal party occupied my quarters.

The party left on the 17th on the Str. *Sybil* on their return to the outside, the escort which accompanied them from Cariboo returning on the same boat.

The undermentioned shows the births, marriages and deaths recorded at Dawson during the year.

Births.....	27
Marriages.....	105
Deaths.....	230

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

Z. T. WOOD, *Superintendent,*  
*Commanding N. W. M. P., Yukon District.*



## APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE,  
COMMANDING 'H' DIVISION, WHITE HORSE, YUKON  
TERRITORY.

WHITE HORSE, December 15, 1900.

The Officer Commanding N.W.M. Police,  
Yukon Territory, Dawson.

SIR,--I have the honour to make the following report of this division for the year ended November 30, 1900.

## ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS.

Inspector Routledge and Dr. Paré were sent on November 30, 1899, to the Partridge Saw mill, on the west arm of Lake Bennett, to inquire into the death of E. James Grey, the foreman of the mill, who met his death through a piece of scantling flying off the saw and striking him on the head. No inquest was deemed necessary, and his body was forwarded to his friends and a full report of effects, &c., sent to the public administrator.

John Cumberland, of Maple Creek, N.W.T., died of typhoid fever at the railway construction camp hospital at Cariboo, on December 3, 1899. His friends were notified and he had no effects.

William Somerville, foreman of the Pueblo Copper Mine (about six miles from this point), was found frozen to death on December 23, on the trail near the mine. He had been into White Horse to get a case of whisky for Christmas. On the way home he opened the case and got drunk. Falling down, he apparently could not get up. The liquor was obtained from the B. A. C. Co.'s licensed hotel. The body was found by two miners, and the dog team, with the remains of the case of whisky, entangled in the trees near by. Inspector Strickland was sent to investigate, and no inquest was deemed necessary. His relatives were communicated with, and a full report of effects, &c., sent forward to Dawson. The weather at the time of the accident was intensely cold.

William Nelan died at the White Pass and Yukon Railway's camp 'C' on Lake Bennett, on March 20, 1900. The matter was reported at the railway detachment at Cariboo, and Assistant Surgeon Paré and Corporal Todd proceeded to camp 'C,' and, after a thorough inquiry into the case, found that Nelan, who had been in the habit of taking drugs for several years, had died from an overdose of laudanum. A large quantity of bromide was found amongst the effects of the deceased, labelled 'Thompson, Carlisle.' No address of relatives can as yet be found, but the druggist has been written to to try and ascertain who the relatives are. A full report of the inquiry and statement of effects, &c., were forwarded to Dawson.

On April 24, Sergt. Watson, in charge of Miles Canyon, reported the finding of the body of Fred Batty, who was drowned in the White Horse Rapids on November 12, 1899. The body was buried there, and accounts of expenses forwarded to Tagish, and his parents notified.

On March 27, at White Horse Rapids, one Cornelius Curtin died from pneumonia. Dr. L. S. E. Sugden was the physician in attendance, and gave the necessary certificates. His effects consisted of a silver watch and wages, \$11.50, less expenses. A full report was forwarded to Dawson.

In May last, A. Kelly and S. J. Lake, employees of the W. P. & Y. Railway, died of pneumonia at Cariboo. Reports on these cases were sent to Dawson.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

On May 3 the body of Joseph Smith, who was drowned at White Horse on November 12, 1899, was found about half a mile below the rapids by a man named Chapman. It was supposed that he had on his body at the time of the accident about \$100, but upon the body being searched, only \$4 and a silver watch was discovered. He was buried at White Horse and his father notified, also a report forwarded to Dawson.

On May 16, Const. Robb, at Upper Lebarge, shot himself in the neck by the accidental discharge of a shot gun loaded with buck shot. Dr. Sugden, of White Horse, first attended him, and on the 17th inst., Asst. Sgn. Pare left for that point, and on his return on the 23rd inst., reported Const. Robb doing well. Const. Robb was making a patrol to the wool camp at the time and, upon getting into the boat, the shot gun he was carrying, exploded. He made a good recovery and will not sustain any permanent injury nor will his usefulness be affected.

Two men, a Mr. Shock the proprietor of a road house on the upper end of Lake Lebarge, and a man named Hiliger were drowned in Lake Bennett on May 28, about three miles from Bennett. Both were newly married, and their wives were on the shore and saw them drown. It appears they were on their way down with a scow, and, having forgotten something, started back for the same with a small boat. A gale was blowing at the time and the boat capsized, and before help could be secured they were both drowned. An inventory of the effects of the road house was taken and a full report forwarded to Dawson, and the public administrator notified.

Mr. Robert Hall, agent for the Klondike Corporation, died at White Horse on the evening of June 13, of heart failure. A report was made to the public administrator and a copy sent for your information.

One A. J. Knipe, a labourer in the employ of the W. P. & Y. Railway, died at White Horse of 'cerebral apoplexy' on June 7.

One Dominick Steffalano was accidentally killed on June 15 at the W. P. & Y. Railway Camp 'C' whilst blasting. His effects were forwarded to the public administrator.

One Thomas McCord, who was in the employ of C. Racine (he having been hired at Bennett a few days previously to assist in bringing a scow from Bennett to Miles Canyon) was drowned in Lake Tagish on Friday June 29, by the upsetting of a canoe in which Mr. Racine's son and himself were putting off from the scow to go ashore for some small articles at Ten Mile Point. A full inquiry was made by Inspector Routledge and a list of his very few effects forwarded to Dawson. As the estate was of so little value the public administrator replied to administer it as seemed best. I sold the effects realizing \$7.50, and obtained from Mr. Racine \$5 wages due to him, and forwarded the whole amount to his father, Thos. McCord, Montmorency, Quebec, who had been fully notified as to his son's death. I regret to say that the body was not recovered.

On July 21, I received a telegram from Constable Richardson, at Hootalinqua, stating that the steamer *Florence S.* had been wrecked in the Thirty Mile River on that date, and Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, and the steward of the boat, had been drowned. Dawson was immediately notified and Constable Richardson instructed to render every assistance and investigate cause of accident. On the 22nd Corporal Evans, at Lower Lebarge, wired that the *Florence S.* was greatly overloaded when she passed there. I informed the Officer Commanding Yukon territory of this, also that it was rumoured that no certificated British officer was on the boat, and that the case would bear investigation. A man named Jordan was arrested for manslaughter upon orders from Dawson, and was sent there under escort. This man was at the wheel at the time of the accident.

It is with extreme regret that I have to report the most serious accident that has happened to a member of the force in the Yukon territory since our services were first required in this region. On August 11 last, Reg. No. 2659, Corporal Johnson, and Reg. No. 3664, Constable O'Brien, then stationed at Tagish, were in a canoe paddling around in close proximity to the police wharf. Through some unaccountable cause their canoe suddenly upset: they shouted for help and several of the men who were on shore immediately pulled out to their rescue, but unfortunately too late, both men having sunk, probably being numbed by the extremely cold water. Constable Higgerty, one of the constables



on shore, was an eye witness to the accident, and according to his evidence they called twice and then sank from view. Several parties were turned out in canoes, search being made along the shores by lantern light in case the bodies washed ashore. Word was immediately sent to the Fish Camp, situated about three miles down from the scene of the accident, to stretch nets across the river with the hope of recovering the bodies as they were being swept into Marsh Lake by the current. This did not prove a success, the only thing being recovered was a missing paddle from the upset canoe. Constant search was maintained, and on September 2, Corporal Johnson's body was recovered about six miles below the post, and on the 4th Constable O'Brien's body was recovered about two and one half miles from Tagish post. Corporal Johnson was buried with military honours at Tagish on the 4th inst and Constable O'Brien on the 7th inst. A full report on the foregoing was forwarded to the Comptroller and to the Officer Commanding Yukon territory. On September 18, I was notified by wire that I had been appointed administrator of the estates of the deceased and immediately proceeded to wind them up.

The Dulton Trail detachment reported in August that the body of a man named Medcalf had been found near the detachment. It is thought that this man, who is a trapper, and his partner named Nelson, had been shot by Indians. I understand that the United States Government are working this matter up.

A child died on the steamer *Lightning* en route from Dawson to White Horse on September 5. There was some delay in obtaining a doctor's certificate as to the death of this child, the doctors here not being able to discover the cause, but on hearing from Dawson the nature of the illness, they did so, and the remains were forwarded to Skagway in care of the child's mother, Mrs. Anderson.

On October 10, Const. Henderson, in charge at Cariboo crossing, reported that he had the dead body of a man who had been drowned. I instructed Asst. Sgn. Paré to investigate the matter, which resulted in his reporting, after hearing all the evidence, that three Swedes named Gus. Gustaveson, William Huelin and John Seller were proceeding in a small boat from Bennett to work in the mines at Atlin. The weather was very rough and their boat capsized just past the island in Yukon territory. The first two managed to get on top of the boat and the first named held Seller until Huelin paddled the boat to the shore. Their matches being wet they could not make a fire but did everything to try and revive Seller, but without success, as he had succumbed to the intense cold of the water. After hearing all the evidence, Dr. Paré considered an inquest was not necessary. A full report and list of his effects were forwarded to Dawson, for the public administrator, who asked me to wind up his estate, which will be done.

On October 16, J. R. Brown, mill owner, came through from Atlin, B.C., with scows, and, having contracted pneumonia on the trip, died from the disease at this point and was buried here.

L. W. Morrow, who had come out from Dawson, and was treated in the field hospital which had been established here, died of tuberculosis on October 13. This man was an indigent and was treated by Dr. Porter of the town.

Captain Martin Stone, of the steamer *Clifford Sifton*, met his death by drowning in putting a line ashore during the last trip of the *Clifford Sifton* down the river. The accident occurred at the mouth of the Thirty Mile river. The body was recovered later and taken outside.

The Hume Bros., late of the Dawson Hotel, Bennett, lost two scows in the Rink rapids on October 23. The cargo, valued at \$26,000, was a total loss.

The Hootalinqua detachment reported the death at that place of a man named Fred. Johnson, on October 31. This man had been in bad health for some time, but the immediate cause of his death was acute indigestion, caused by eating a quantity of hot bread.

There was no doctor there at the time, but a young medical student, who was staying there, was called in to see him, but could do nothing as the man was then unconscious and was soon dead. A list of his effects was taken and his relatives notified.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

The Chilcat detachment on the Dalton trail report that on October 22 a party of miners returning from Bear creek, reported having met with an accident while coming down the Chilcat river, a short distance below Bear creek, their canoe having run into a log, which upset it and broke it in two. The occupants managed to scramble out and regained the shore.

Taking into consideration the enormous tract of country, the chances which are taken, the dangers to travellers at certain seasons of the year, the intensely cold waters in the lakes and rivers, I think the foregoing is a very small percentage of deaths and accidents, and, in fact, that a very much greater number might be expected. In all these cases the strictest inquiry has been made, lists made of the effects, notices forwarded to the relatives, where known, arrangements in many cases made for the burials, full reports made to Dawson, and copies for the public administrator for those who died intestate, and upon the public administrator's instructions, the estates of many wound up. Of course, all this entails a large amount of work, but if the fullest inquiries were not made, it might mean, in some cases, the holding of perhaps unnecessary inquests.

## ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

*Crown Timber and Mining Department.*

All detachments on the river collect the permit and timber dues on all wood cut for fuel for the different steamboat companies. Frequent patrols are made, and all wood camps visited to see that the wood cutters do not evade paying the proper amount of royalty.

All assistance is rendered to the Crown timber agents on their tours of inspection in the way of transport by canoe from one wood camp to the other. Of course, any expense incurred on such inspection is defrayed by the agent.

The five per cent commission now granted to members of the police on all amounts collected on timber royalty, is a great incentive to paying very careful attention to what I might term the illegitimate duty of a policeman.

Mr. R. C. Miller, Crown Timber agent for this district, was boarded at the officers' mess at Tagish during the year up to September 23, on which date his office was moved to White Horse.

Reg. No. 2384 Sergeant Jones, acted as mining recorder at Bennett, B.C., during the months of December, 1899, and January and February, 1900.

*Customs.*

Inspector Jarvis was collector of customs in the Dalton Trail District. On leaving for service in South Africa, this duty was taken over by Assistant Surgeon Fraser, who still continues to hold the position.

The total amount of customs collected in the above district, \$1,954, was deposited by Assistant Surgeon Fraser in the Skagway branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce during the month of November, 1900, to the credit of the Receiver General.

In the early part of the year, two constables were steadily employed doing Customs work at Bennett, one constable at Lindeman, and one at the White Pass summit.

After the White Pass and Yukon railway reached White Horse, there was not sufficient work at Bennett for two constables, so one was relieved and was sent to White Horse, and when navigation closed down and the rush of customs work was over, the constable then doing customs duty at White Horse was recalled. When the custom house at Lindeman was closed the constable who had been doing customs work at that point was also recalled.

During the absence of Sub-collector Stevens on leave, Reg. No. 2617 Sergt. Davis, performed his duties from May 1 until his return on July 5.



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Customs duties were collected at the Stikine boundary by the constable in charge of that detachment.

### *Telegraph Service.*

Instructions were issued to all detachments to furnish assistance to line repairers in the way of dog teams and one man, provided such assistance did not interfere with police duties.

One operator and two line repairers were boarded at Tagish up to August 31, the line repairers at the division mess, and the operator at the sergeant's mess. Also any line repairer on his beat between telegraph stations were boarded at the police detachments when necessary.

Sergt. Grahame, while in charge of the Tantalus Detachment, acted as operator, the instrument being installed in the police quarters.

### *Public Works Department.*

Dog teams were furnished last winter to transport Mr. W. B. Charleson from Five Fingers to Bennett. Dog teams were also furnished to transport stores of the Public Works Department when possible.

Reg. No. 328, Sergt. Evans, was employed in assisting Mr. Taché's men on Thirty Mile river during last winter, and locating the channel in the spring. A party of Public Works Department men, who were employed buoying the mouth of the Tagish river, were furnished with board and all necessary tools, the blacksmith work being done by our blacksmith, and the buoys placed in position by our men.

Eight horses belonging to the Public Works Department were stabled and fed at the police stable at Tagish from December, 1899, to February 25, 1900, when they were handed over to their agent.

### *Department of the Interior.*

Seven horses belonging to this department were handed over to us by Mr. White Fraser, running with our herd all winter, and returned to him again on April 21.

Eleven horses were again given us to keep for the present winter by Mr. White Fraser. They are now running with our herd at Tagish.

Sheriff Eilbeck and the assistant gold commissioner with 700 lbs. of baggage arriving at Tagish on December 9 last and were furnished with transport through to Dawson.

In addition to the foregoing duties the force has assisted the Sheriff in the matter of making arrests in *capias* proceedings (civil) and forwarding amounts realized, &c. Also the detachments from Five Fingers acted at the request of the Sheriff as deputy returning officers and poll clerks in the recent election of two members for the Yukon Council.

### ACCOUTREMENTS

The division is still armed with the antiquated Winchester carbine of the '76 model and a great many of them are very badly honeycombed. A number are also out of order, and to get them repaired, they would have to be sent to Regina, as there is no one here who could fix them. If the militia left all their arms in Dawson perhaps it would not be amiss, if 'B' Division does not want them, to arm the division with Lee Enfields.

The Enfield revolvers are still in use and they are far too heavy for a man who is running with dogs and wishes to make time, to carry, also too heavy for canoe work. You will observe by the estimates I am asking for some Smith & Weston pocket revolvers, belts and ammunition and they would quite fill the bill.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Field glasses are also being asked for, and will be of much assistance if supplied.

There are 163 Winchester Carbines, 139 Enfield Revolvers, and 2 Maxims on charge in this division, and we have the following ammunition on hand, viz:—

Carbines, Winchester.....	Rds.	50,000
“ Lee-Metford.....	“	16,419
Revolver, Enfield.....	“	29,000

## BARRACKS AT WHITE HORSE.

The completion of the White Pass and Yukon railway from Cariboo to White Horse running through the Watson valley, an almost straight line, instead of following the shores of the lakes and rivers, completely cut Tagish, the head quarters of this district, out of the line of travel. Further it caused nearly all the steamers which were plying on the lake between Bennett and Miles Canyon to be taken through the canyon and White Horse rapids and used on the Yukon between White Horse and Dawson, leaving only a couple of small tow boats on the lakes, which only gave us a weekly mail.

On account of the foregoing, it became necessary to remove the head quarters from Tagish to White Horse which, on account of the copper mines, was rapidly growing into a small town, and this in the course of a couple of months. A site for the new barracks was first chosen about two miles down the river from the town, subsequently another site was chosen on the bench land across the river and immediately opposite to the town. After having personally overlooked these locations I considered there were objections to both of them. As White Horse is very far removed from the seat of government (Dawson) and consequently a large amount of business would necessarily be transacted through the police, for ourselves, and for various other departments, it follows that the general public should have easy access to the police offices, the same as in Dawson. Lots twelve and thirteen down the river were altogether too far away (and a corduroy road would have had to be constructed the greater part of the way) and an unfavourable report having been received from the surgeon from a sanitary point of view, I did not consider it right that the general public should have to travel all this distance to the police offices to transact their business, neither did I think it well to ask men and women to cross the river in the spring and fall, when it is extremely dangerous, nor that we should be so far removed from the railway, telegraph office, post office and stores. These facts I fully reported to you and to the Comptroller and on August 23, received a wire from him to erect quarters at White Horse for three officers and fifteen men. It was absolutely imperative that I should be at White Horse myself and also that the staff of the division should be with me, and as I did not have a complete staff I did not see how matters could be arranged with the stores and some of the staff at Tagish, 50 odd miles away, and no trail in the winter except what we broke ourselves, and further, if another site was chosen in the spring there would be a great waste of money. Having reported these matters fully to you I received your instructions to make the site I had chosen permanent and to rush the buildings. Not having any carpenters in the division, I had previously reported that they would either have to be erected by contract or by the Public Works Department, and in reply to this I was informed that the Public Works Department would assist us and to consult with the Chief Engineer, Mr. Tache. Upon my return from Skagway on escort duty with His Excellency the Governor General of Canada, I found that Mr. Tache was in Dawson regarding the trails in that section and would not return for about ten days, so I had the logs which were at Tagish brought to Miles Canyon and discovered the rafts were too wide to go through Miles Canyon and had to be rebuilt. Whilst speaking of this I may say that we had the misfortune to lose three rafts which were being put into the eddy above the canyon to be fitted to come through it, as the ropes were too light and parted and the rafts were carried into the canyon and broken up. The most of these logs I have recovered down the river. About seventy were handed over to the P. W. D. for use on the improvements to the channel at Upper Lebarge. The



remainder I had skidded up on an island a couple of miles below here and will haul them up this winter when work gets slack.

In consequence of the loss of these logs, it became necessary to build the remainder of the buildings of frame, and I so notified you, receiving your sanction, and I think they are cheaper, considering the time it takes to erect of logs, the cost of getting them out, etc. After carefully going over the site of the townsite, with the approval of the Government Land Agent, I decided to locate on Government blocks 34 and 44, which are about five minutes walk from the centre of the town, sufficiently close for the public and far enough removed to avoid the danger of fires. As these two blocks gave us a very long, narrow square, Mr. Preston, the Railway Townsite Agent, offered to transfer to the Government, in exchange for one of the Government blocks, the south halves of Blocks 35 and 45, thus giving us a very good situation. I inclose you herewith a plan of the town of White Horse, showing, in pink, the ground to be reserved. On Mr. Tache's return he secured me a foreman and a number of carpenters, and the work was commenced on September 8, and the packing up of such stores as were not to remain at Tagish, also taken in hand. In the matter of the removal of the stores, etc., from Tagish I found the best rate I could obtain from the W. P. & Y. railway was \$20 per ton from Tagish to Cariboo, by steamer, and \$56 from Cariboo to White Horse, by rail. This I considered altogether too high, so I made arrangements with scow men who had new scows that they were sending through to White Horse, to be loaded at that point for Dawson, to carry our stores from Tagish to White Horse at \$20 per ton, a saving of \$56 per ton, in addition to which we were saved the cost and labour of handling these stores twice. During September, I removed the men by detachments to White Horse, and went under canvas, and in this connection I was much handicapped as I had no large tents, and, in consequence, as soon as the snow started, had an enormous quantity of stoves going, as most of the tents would just hold two men. As I did not have enough even of small tents, I had to rent a large vacant building for about thirty days to accommodate the men and stores which could not be left outside. I had to bring the stores through without delay, as if I did not get them through while the scows were running, I would have had to have freighted them after the ice became good in January, which was practically out of the question, considering the other work we had on hand. As soon as the bulk of the men arrived, the work proceeded, despite the cold and inclement weather, very rapidly; and I cannot speak too highly of the way in which our men worked, starting at 7 a.m., and I trust you will see your way to grant them \$1 per day, working pay, instead of 50 cents, and I shall forward you a list of the men entitled to working pay.

Before starting work I asked for tenders from all the lumber men as to what they would furnish lumber for, and obtained rough lumber at \$55 per M. and dressed stuff at \$65, from the U. Y. T. Co., after which a number of the other companies agreed to furnish material at the same figure, so I divided it up between three companies according to what they were able to supply.

The following buildings were erected on the front of the square, viz. :—

Storehouse, log.....	25 x 54
Offices, log.....	20 x 45
Guard Room, log, T shape.....	20 x 45 x 50

On the north side of the square,—

Hospital, frame, two stories.....	20 x 30
Sergeants' quarters, frame, two stories.....	20 x 30
Officers' quarters, two stories, with kitchen 15 x 15.....	30 x 36

On the south side of the square,—

Men's quarters.....	25 x 100
---------------------	----------

A two-storied frame building, with barrack room upstairs to hold 32 men, and one barrack room downstairs to hold 16 men. The balance of the ground floor is divided into kitchen, dining room, wash room, bath room and recreation room.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Near to the barrack building, on the same side, are the Segt. Major's quarters, a two-storied frame building, 25 x 30, with kitchen, 15 x 15. The whole of the frame buildings are built with rough boards, then tar paper, and rustic on the outside and (with the exception of the officers' quarters and Sergt. Major's quarters, which are papered inside) the inside covered with building paper, and lined with V-joint. Three latrines, built with drawers, which are cleaned every two weeks, were also constructed.

The following is a recapitulation of the cost, which amounts to \$16,834.82 :—

V. Y. T. Co. ....	\$4,139 69
Bricklayer .....	340 00
U. Y. C. Co. ....	5,971 23
Millhaven Co. ....	353 00
J. A. Sayward .....	52 20
F. McLennan .....	283 50
Klondike Corporation .....	360 00
Pilot's dues .....	315 00
P. W. D. labour .....	2,149 20
"    board .....	675 00
Police labour ..	405 00
Board for carpenters at \$1 .....	143 00
Freight on 20,000 feet lumber at 1c .....	400 00
Q. M. stores .....	1,088 00
Borrowed from P. W. D. ....	160 00
	<hr/>
	\$16,834 82

This does not include the cost of the logs got out by Police labour last winter and would bring the total cost up to about \$20,000, and in this connection I received the following letter from Mr. Taché :

Supt. P. C. H. PRIMROSE,

Officer Commanding North-west Mounted Police, White Horse.

SIR,—I have the honour to send you herewith a copy of the plan showing the ground and position of the buildings of the North-west Mounted Police at White Horse.

I have much pleasure to say that these buildings have been put up at very low cost. As I understand, they won't go much above \$20,000.

In October last, when you asked me for help, I secured you a foreman and some carpenters. In the meantime I was asking from some people in White Horse what would have been the cost to put up these buildings by tender. The lowest offers were from \$75,000 to \$90,000.

So I consider that, by the day, it is a big saving for the Government, and if you consider these buildings with those erected in White Horse, you will find out that there is no proportion, and that the Police buildings are the cheapest of all.

They have been put up in a first class workmanlike manner.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. TACHÉ.

The above shows we have effected a saving of over \$50,000 by having the work done by day labour, &c., instead of by contract.

In addition to the foregoing work, a well was dug near the barrack building in which we have about three feet of water, but owing to the extremely cold weather, it became frozen, and will have to be completed in the spring.

There will be required here to complete the post the following buildings :—store-house, artisans shops, division store, Sergt.-Major's office and married officers' quarters



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

I expect this winter I can, with our own labour, erect the artisans shops on a line with the stable, also get out logs for the storehouse. In this way two sides of the square will be of log buildings and two sides of frame buildings. Owing to the transporting of men and stores into Dawson this winter, I am at the present time starting the building of a stable at each detachment to enable us to use horses at this work. A detachment building will also be necessary at Livingstone creek to look after the mining business at that point.

The new detachment at Hootalinqua I am delaying, as it is said all the people at Hootalinqua are going to remove to the opposite side of the river.

A small frame building was erected by Asst. Sgn. Fraser at the junction of the Kleheena and Chilcat rivers to accommodate two men of what has been called the Wells detachment. This building was made of frame as no logs were available. It is 12 x 13 feet and I have not yet received the bills for materials, etc., but it does not amount to very much, so Asst. Sgn. Fraser reports.

I beg to attach hereto a statement showing the cost of what stores were removed from Tagish to White Horse.

U. Y. C. Co., account as per voucher forwarded to Ottawa for payment, 206,012 lbs. at 1c. ....	\$2,060 12
Shipment of date October 25, 1900, for which account has not yet been rendered .....	165 14
	<hr/>
	\$2,225 26
F. F. Troughton, account as per voucher forwarded to Ottawa for payment, 13,400 lbs. at 1c. ....	134 00
A. J. Baker, account as per voucher forwarded to Ottawa for payment, 17,000 lbs. at 1c. ....	170 00
'Klondike' corporation to charter of 'Olive May,' for officers, men, horses, ploughs, etc. ....	150 00
W. P. & Y. Ry., transport requisition No. 35, book A1, October 4, 1900. ....	18 00
Transport requisition No. 45, book A2, Oct. 4, 1900. ....	24 60
	<hr/>
	\$2,721 86
Less freight on 20,000 ft. old lumber from Tagish buildings at 1c. per pound, which is included in estimate of cost of buildings. ....	400 00
	<hr/>
Total expense of removal of Headquarters, to date. ....	\$2,321 86

To which will have to be added freight on the 57,377 lbs. of stores still at Tagish.

#### CANTEEN.

The canteen is now in possession of a very good stock of goods and is a great convenience and saving to the men when you take into consideration the high prices which are charged in this country for goods of all descriptions. Since September of course it has not been very much used owing to packing up to move, and, is as yet not established in the room set aside for this purpose, but in a very short time I expect to have it properly established and in good shape.

#### CRIME.

Christmas Day of the year 1899, opened a chapter of crime, which has since developed into a series of the most cold blooded and premeditated murders in Yukon history.

On the morning of December 25, 1899, one Olsen, a Swede, in the employ of the Government telegraph service as line repairer, left Capt. Fussal's stopping place at Minto, accompanied by two men coming out from Dawson named Len. Relpe, and F. Clayson.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

On January 5, a wire was received from Sgt. Barker, stationed at Five Fingers, that since that date nothing had been seen or heard of them. (I might mention here that Five Fingers is the first telegraph station south of Fort Selkirk and that the stopping place called Minto is situated about midway between these two stations). The necessary action was taken, the telegraph line was thoroughly searched and patrols were sent out on the river endeavouring to find some trace of the missing men, but without success. This occasioned suspicion of foul play as Mr. F. Clayson was known to have a large amount of cash on his person.

Several days prior to the receipt of the wire re the disappearance of the above parties, a description had been received at Five Fingers of two men, one named O'Brien, the other unknown, who were wanted for robbing from caches near Fort Selkirk. Their tent was finally located at a point about five miles south of Minto, these two men had disappeared, leaving their tent standing, the camp had been pitched off the trail back in the timber, evidently with the intention of concealment from the passing public. Suspicion pointed to these men as being implicated in the mysterious disappearance of Olsen, Clayson and Relphe.

As minute a description as possible was then sent to every detachment along the river.

On January 6, the man named O'Brien was arrested at Tagish and held on the charge of stealing from caches, and sent under escort to Fort Selkirk on February 14, to stand his trial on the charges preferred against him.

On January 7, a man was arrested at White Horse answering description given of O'Brien's partner, supposed to be a man named Graves. This man gave his name as Buxton. He was held in the guard room at Tagish pending corroboration of his story. On February 12, Detective Atkinson, who knew Graves, and was sent up to identify him, arrived at Tagish, and on the strength of his assertion that Buxton was not the man wanted, he (Buxton) was immediately released.

As these murders were evidently committed in the Dawson district, after O'Brien was handed over at Selkirk the continuation of the investigation then rested with the officials of that division.

On November 17, I received a wire from Corpl. Stewart at Hootalinqua detachment that a man named Davis had been shot by one George St. Cyr. I wired Corpl. Stewart to investigate, and on the 18th received reply that Davis and St. Cyr had been cutting wood six miles down the river. Davis was shot through the shoulder and was dead before Corpl. Stewart arrived. On the same date I received a wire from Constable Gardner that G. St. Cyr had surrendered, claiming that the shooting was accidental. I sent Inspector McGibbon down to investigate, and on the 30th received a wire from him at Hootalinqua that he, acting as coroner, had impaneled a jury, and their verdict was a charge of murder against George Thomas St. Cyr.

I immediately wired the officer commanding in the Yukon territory, and notified Inspector McGibbon to bring the prisoner and necessary witnesses in to White Horse, *i. e.*, before the nearest magistrate, *vide* Code, section 568. The preliminary trial will be held on their arrival.

On May 10, a complaint was made by one W. Bruce that he had been robbed of between \$300 and \$400 in a saloon owned by J. Barrett. The case was investigated by Sergt. Watson, and it was found that Bruce had been drinking heavily and had been buying champagne and treating large crowds. All the money was traced with the exception of a cheque for \$140.00. This cheque, not being endorsed, was non-negotiable.

Several cases of theft of gold dust on the steamers plying between Dawson and White Horse during the past season have been reported.

On July 4, \$1,200 in gold dust was stolen from the purser's room of the steamer *Nora*. The dust had been left in charge of the purser by a man named J. Auld. On the arrival of the steamer at White Horse the valise containing the gold was handed to Auld by the purser.

The valise was again given by Auld to the purser for safe-keeping until Auld could leave the steamer. When the gold was given to the purser the second time he did not put it in his safe, but left it on the bed in his berth. The purser then locked his room door and went ashore. Before going ashore the purser pointed out to Auld where the



valise was, and said that as it could not be pulled through the bars of the windows it would be all right. A short time after Auld went to the window of the purser's room and, putting his arm through the bars, opened the valise and found that the dust was gone. The robbery evidently occurred between 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., and was reported to Sergt. Watson at 4 p.m.

Sergeant Watson searched the purser's room, also any likely place on the boat where the gold could be cached, he then traced the purser's actions while ashore, he also, during Auld's absence, searched his kit and baggage, as the purser had a suspicion that he (Auld) had stolen his own gold, intending to come on the boat for restitution.

Later on Sergeant Watson learned that a woman named Eva Baker, who was a passenger on the same boat, had been rather intimate with the purser on the trip, and would in all probability be aware of what the valise contained. This woman was seen around the cabin but, when this knowledge was gained, had left on the train for Skagway, Sergeant Watson wired the police at Cariboo Crossing to search her baggage. This was done but without success.

On July 24, a robbery was reported, one Mrs. J. A. Clark having had \$200 in nuggets, one child's nugget chain, also a gentleman's nugget chain stolen from her on board the ss. *Eldorado*. According to Mrs. Clark's statement, she had evidently left them on the bed in the cabin she occupied on the way up. The police were notified of the robbery some time after the boat's arrival. The under steward, one lady passenger and the purser and purser's office were searched but without result.

In this case the nuggets had not been given over to the purser for safe keeping.

In my opinion these losses are chiefly caused through the gross carelessness of the owners in not taking care of their property, and the non-success in the arresting of the guilty parties is chiefly owing to the delay in reporting. A matter of two hours delay in cases of this description throws numerous obstacles in the way of detection, considering that the population, in a great majority, is purely transient, and makes it an impossibility to watch the actions of any suspect; but the greatest drawback is the difficulty in identifying gold dust, and more particularly where so many people are travelling in possession of dust from the same creeks.

The increased list of offences I attribute solely to the opening up of the new mining camp at White Horse and it is, in my opinion, less than might be expected, and in any case none of them are of a serious nature except those previously mentioned.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Assaults.....	6
Breach of Liquor Ordinance.....	14
Drunks.....	42
Gambling.....	34
Discharging firearms.....	1
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	8
Master and servants.....	24
Profanation of Sabbath.....	10
Theft.....	7
Evading Customs.....	1
Creating disturbance.....	1
Breach of Fishery Ordinance.....	1
Misappropriation of property.....	8
Indecent exposure.....	2
Violation of the Health Ordinance.....	6
Vagrancy.....	3
Miscellaneous.....	1
	<hr/>
	169
Arrests on telegrams.....	9
	<hr/>
	178



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## CONDUCT.

The conduct of the division during the past year has been very good.

The bulk of the breaches of discipline have taken place since the headquarters were transferred from Tagish to White Horse, which is very easily accounted for, as at Tagish there were no people or saloons, whilst at White Horse there are five licensed places.

The only case of imprisonment awarded was that of Reg. No. 3540, who was given four months imprisonment and recommended to be dismissed from the force without putting in the imprisonment. This was sanctioned, and he was immediately dismissed on November 20, 1900. He had been drunk six times since June, though only five entries appeared in his defaulters sheet, as on the fifth occasion he was given an opportunity to start afresh and the charge dismissed.

## CLOTHING AND KIT.

So much has been written and said for the last sixteen years on this subject that I do not see the force of any thing further being said, except a few remarks as to the articles principally used in this country.

Long black boots are not suited here and the brown field boot is very much better for walking, &c. The issue of socks and moccasins is not sufficient for men who are on the trail, as running after dogs over rough ice will wear out a pair of moccasins in a couple of hundred miles. I think a larger issue of both should be made. The wool mitt under the elk mitt is very serviceable, but could be improved very much by the elk mitt having a cuff lined with some cheap fur or flannel the same as the Half-breeds and Indians use. The thumb of the elk mitt is a trifle small for comfort. The felt hats supplied are of too poor a quality, and it would be money saved to purchase Stetson hats, as they always look well and retain their shape, whereas the hats we have been getting are most disreputable looking things after having been in use a few months and having been through a few rains.

The Yukon fur cap is light and serviceable. The wolf robes are very good indeed and some more are being requisitioned for. None of the duck lined Norfolk jackets sent up have been issued during the past year as they are not at all desirable. The riding breeches last furnished are not of as good quality as those issued in previous years and wear out very quickly, and although unequalled for winter wear with socks and moccasins, are not so suitable for summer as the trousers, for which at least one pair of the annual issue might be substituted.

I would ask that some plain fronted boots for wearing with trousers be sent up for issue on repayment, as it is impossible to obtain them here. The waterproof sheets wear out very easily and are easily torn. A heavy canvas sheet of larger size would be much better.

## CENSUS.

In accordance with instructions received from Dawson on April 2, by wire from Supt. Perry, *re* taking a census of the Yukon territory, all detachments of this district were notified. The district was subdivided into eleven subdistricts and a N.C.O. or constable detailed to take the census in each subdistrict and all necessary instructions as to date, method of procedure and information required was supplied to each enumerator.

The following is a synopsis of the census taken in the Tagish district extending from Five Fingers south to the boundary line between Yukon territory and British Columbia, together with the expenses incurred.

Total white population	1,260
“ Indian “	206
Total	1,466



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Number of voters.....	350
Total expenditure.....	\$85 30
Refund received from Yukon Government..	85 30
Refund to Receiver General.....	\$58 30
Cash paid out from police funds and receipts attached to contingency account.....	27 00
Total.....	\$85 30

With reference to taking the census in the Dalton House and Hoochi district, great difficulty was experienced. A distance of 385 miles was travelled, requiring twenty-seven days to complete the trip.

The following is the total population of that district:—

Indians at Dalton House.....	75
“ Hoochi ..	18
Total .....	93

Whites at Dalton House, 3. Total expenditure incurred, \$211.50.

This seeming large expenditure was incurred in the hire of horses and packing provisions, &c., for trip, it cost 13 cents per pound alone for packing to Pleasant camp.

Since the opening of the White Horse Copper Mines the population is very much increased.

#### DRILL AND TARGET PRACTICE.

During the winter months the men were all put through a course of arm drill, and during part of last summer some of the men coming from Regina went through a short course of drill, lectures on police duties, general post orders, also instructions in packing, canoeing, knotting, splicing and cooking, but, owing to the work of removing the headquarters, this course had to be discontinued.

I think that it would be much better if men were turned out thoroughly drilled from the depot.

A rifle range was laid out, but, again owing to the moving of the barracks, the men could not be put through a course, although one squad was formed and fired at two ranges.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

I inclose you herewith a statement of the distribution and also a list showing the losses and gains. This division has in the past been used very much as a depot for Dawson from which to draw upon, with the result that it causes a large amount of clerical work, and also works to a disadvantage in other ways as a man is not of much service until he knows the country and the people in the district in which he is working. I would suggest that the men for Dawson be transferred to “B” division direct.

Some of the detachments are under strength, and as soon as I can arrange it I will bring them all up to three men, as two men are not sufficient on a detachment, as a patrol should never consist of less than two men and there should always be one man at the station.

At one time during the summer, to meet the requirements at Dawson, I was compelled to reduce all the river detachments to one man each.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

GAIN.

	Superintendent.	Staff Sergeant.	Constables.	Special Constables.
Engaged			1	2
Re-engaged.			2	
From other divisions	1	1	4	1
	1	1	4	3

LOSS.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.
Discharged				2	3	31	11
Dismissed..						1	
Deserted ....						1	
Drowned					1	1	
To other divisions ..	1	3	3	1	2	29	2
	1	3	3	3	6	73	13

DESERTIONS.

There was one desertion from this division during the year. Reg. No. 3411, who was on detachment at Bennett, deserted from that point on September 26, 1900, on his being ordered to headquarters when no longer required to assist the customs at Bennett during the winter.

DOGS.

There are 131 dogs on the books at present and some of them are no use and not worth their food. The following is the distribution :

Upper Lebarge.....	3
Lower Lebarge.....	9
Chico.....	7
Montagu.....	6
Tantalus.....	6
Five Fingers.....	7
Stickeen.....	5
Dalton Trail.....	13
Carihoo.....	5
Tagish.....	10
Hootalinqua.....	8
Dead.....	9
Strayed.....	6
Attached.....	6
Attached dead.....	1
Present at W. Horse.....	20
Total.....	131



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

An attempt was made to breed some dogs this year, but I am sorry to say it was not a success, due to a variety of causes.

I am going to try again after I get some good bitches.

#### FISH.

Salmon were not as plentiful as last year. Bull trout, greyling, whitefish and mullet were plentiful.

Three commercial licenses for fishing were granted, two at Caribou Crossing and one at Little Salmon.

The fish camp, where two men were stationed, supplied the post with about 100 lbs. per diem and the dog camp with about 500 lbs. per week. A considerable quantity was also smoked and sent to Dawson.

The fish supplied to the post was a great boon, as the men thus had a change of diet.

#### FIRE PROTECTION.

Our principal fire protection is watchfulness, although we have 30 babcocks distributed throughout the different quarters, also a supply of fire pails and fire axes. I would like to point out that the majority of the fires which have occurred in the Northwest and Yukon were caused through defective stove pipes, &c., and in this connection I would ask that a tinsmith be sent up who would put up our stove pipes properly and minimize the dangers of fires, as, although our men do their best in arranging stove pipes they are none of them tinsmiths. A couple of months work in the shops at Regina under a trained man ought to be sufficient to qualify a man for this sort of work thoroughly. I look upon this as a matter of moment. The fire pails are not to be depended upon very much, as they are just as liable as not to be frozen when required. Fire ladders will be prepared as soon as possible.

#### FORAGE.

During the past year 25,607 lbs. of hay were purchased, and about 80,000 lbs. were cut, cured and baled at the hay camp. This hay is better quality than last year's crop, but does not contain the same amount of nutriment as the imported hay. The oats received were of good quality.

#### FUEL AND LIGHT.

Being out of coal oil for illuminating purposes, I was compelled to use some of the astral oil sent up for the launches, and find that it gives a much better light than the ordinary coal oil. Firewood is very scarce at this point, and even now we have to go between three and four miles for dry wood; and next year it is going to be quite a problem to find good dry wood in the immediate neighbourhood. My intention is next summer to send up the river and establish a wood camp, and raft down what wood we will require for next winter's use.

#### GARDEN.

The garden at Tagish was quite a success. Cabbage, radishes and lettuce seemed to do the best, onions and carrots next. The potatoes were good but small, and beets, turnips and parsnips were not up to the average in size, but this was on account of the rows being too close and the want of thinning out.

I intend establishing a garden at White Horse next season.

#### HORSES.

There are twenty horses on the strength of this division and are distributed as follows:—



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

White Horse.....	8
Tagish.....	8
Dalton Trail.....	3
Dead (not yet struck off).....	1
	<hr/>
	20

Of the eight at Tagish, six are on herd, and of these, three are useless, as one is a yearling, another a two year old, and the third a mare which was picked up on the trail, having been left by her owner, and as the Sergt.-Major puts it, would not at times 'pull the hat off your head.'

Most of the horses are heavy draught, and I would like to get a young light driving team which could be used for saddle purposes during the summer.

## HEALTH.

The health of this division, I am pleased to report, has been excellent, there being no epidemics or serious cases, and as Asst.-Surg. Pare has gone fully into this subject in his report, it is unnecessary for me to say anything further.

## HARNESS AND TRANSPORT.

There are thirteen sets cart harness, six and a-half sets heavy wheel, one set light wheel, nine sets single sleigh, 150 sets dog harness, now on charge in this division.

All this harness, with the exception of the dog harness, will last this year with some repairs. The dog harness is in fairly good repair, but the leather in some of it is rotten.

The transport consists of one boat, canvas; sixteen pairs sleighs, bob, ten single horse sleighs, six wagons, lumber, twenty-two canoes, eleven toboggans, fourteen carts, one labrador dog sled, fifty-eight Yukon dog sleds.

A lot of this transport is in very poor shape and will have to be condemned by the half yearly board in January. The Yukon dog sleds are badly warped, and a considerable number beyond repair. Twenty were asked for in last year's report, but none have been supplied up to date.

A number of the canoes are also useless, having worn thin, due to working through ice and continued launching and use. Six more will be required this year, and they should not be the large size, as with a breeze blowing, it is a very difficult matter indeed for one man to try and handle one of the big canoes. The carts which went in on the Dalton trail are reported by Asst. Surgn. Fraser as now being useless. The summer transport will be thoroughly overhauled this winter.

## DISTRIBUTION OF TRANSPORT.

	Canoes.	Boats.	Carts.	Sleighs, Bob, Heavy.	Wagons.	Scows.
Tagish	6			3	2	
White Horse .....	3			3	3	1
Stickeen .....	1	1		5		
Bennett.	1					
Linderman.	2					
Caribou .....	1			1		
Upper Lebarge	1	2				
Lower Lebarge	1					
Hootalinqua .....	1	2				
Big Salmon .....	1	1				
Little Salmon .....	1					
Tantalus. ....	1					
Five Fingers	1					
Dalton Trail .....			14	3	1	
Skagway.				1		
Sold .....	1					



## INDIANS.

The Indians of this district, I regret to say, instead of improving through their intercourse with the white population, are in my opinion, sadly deteriorating. In the previous year (1899) only one case of drunkenness was punished, but this year 14 cases have been dealt with. The majority of the cases tried were at Caribou and White Horse. Strict watch was kept on the Indians coming down Lake Bennett from British Columbia, but, despite all our vigilance, in several cases whisky was smuggled through, and since the opening up of the Copper Mines, west of White Horse, a number of Indians have been temporarily located at that point, and several cases of drunkenness severely punished, this I am pleased to report seems to have had a beneficial effect.

The Bishop of Selkirk, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Bompas, is now located at Caribou. His presence and ministration amongst them will no doubt cause an improvement in their behaviour and in many other ways.

One chief reason for so much drunkenness around Caribou is that Dawson Charlie, who has an interest in Discovery Claim on the Forks of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, is continually advancing money to his relatives who are camped in that vicinity.

Eight cases of supplying liquor to Indians were tried during the year. Five were fined, one received imprisonment, and two cases were dismissed (*vide crime*.)

Sickness has been very prevalent amongst them, principally infectious diseases. In all cases where an Indian reported him or herself sick at Tagish, medicine and advice was given gratis by Asst. Surgeon Pare, for which I would recommend that some remuneration be made.

Four other cases of medical attendance were given at White Horse by Dr. A. E. Porter.

A band of Indians, who have their head quarters on the Little Salmon river, have lately been wandering over the country, especially in and around the Cut-off between Lower Lebarge and Tantalus, and are reported to be in a destitute condition. Instructions were received to issue what provisions were absolutely necessary, but a later report from Montagu detachment stated that this particular band had shifted camp again back towards Lebarge.

Corporal Thorn reported that two of this band died from exposure. I instructed him to forward the necessary death certificates.

Constable Head, of Chico detachment, reports a band of Indians arriving at that post on their way to the Dalton trail, having with them the body of a squaw, who they reported died from a bad cold.

Constable Head had the coffin opened and states that from all appearances death was due to exposure. They were allowed to proceed on their way as I did not consider it advisable to interfere with their regular custom in such cases. The death certificate of this woman will be forwarded you later.

## LUNATICS.

One M. C. Harston was handed over to us by the B.C. police in October, 1899. He was committed for trial on a charge of stealing in Atlin. Two doctors examined him as to his sanity and disagreed. He was under treatment all winter and in June, 1900, was handed over to the B. C. police and taken to New Westminster.

A man named Fred Schultz was found wandering along the lake shore at Windy Arm in a starved and very weak condition, and out of his mind. He was kept in the guard room from June 20, until August 1, when he was discharged cured and sent out to Skagway.

One G. Senram was sent from White Horse to Tagish, as insane, but after treatment and a liberal supply of good food, he recovered and was released and sent out of the country. He was only confined in the guard room two weeks. No doubt his trouble was due to destitution and isolation.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## LIQUOR.

With regard to the liquor business, I would point out that it was absolutely impossible at White Horse this last summer to carry out the instructions exactly as they were laid down in the order in council and the ordinances which reached us in August last, for the reasons that we should require a special examining wareroom, also a corps of artisans, to inspect all these liquors and test them. I do not mean to undo and inspect any more than one in every ten packages, but even this would be an enormous labour. Furthermore, there was no use in trying to do so, because no Sax hydrome for testing liquors was supplied, neither were any of the other appliances such as graduates, measures, &c. Again, full and definite instructions should be sent for the intelligent use of these instruments. I think they should be explained personally to the men who would have to use them. Great difficulty has been experienced in deciding as to the contents of many of these packages as they are most securely put up, several cases being nailed together and the whole package securely burlapped by the wholesale house from which they were shipped in order to withstand the journey.

These remarks are with reference to boxes. With reference to barrels, say bottled beer for instance, there should be a first class cooper on hand who could put the barrels back in exactly the same position in which they were before being opened. You will fully appreciate the difficulty in the examination of liquors, when in addition to this the detachment had also, in a very short season of four months, to go through about 20,000 tons of freight searching for contraband liquor.

I feel confident that a certain amount of smuggling has gone on, but owing to the fact of our moving and everything being more or less mixed up, there was not as much contraband liquor captured as I expect will be this coming year.

I would suggest that a change be made in the ordinance, throwing the onus of proof on the licensed saloon keepers as to where they got their liquor, in cases where proceedings are commenced against them.

I would also suggest that the permit have a counterfoil, that the permit itself be cancelled and taker up at this point, and that the counterfoil be allowed to go through with the liquor the same as was done in the North-west territories during prohibition time.

I also inclose you a list showing the amount of liquor seized and sold, the proceedings of which sales have been forwarded to the Comptroller of the Yukon territory.

With regard to the seized liquor, in very few instances were names given from whom it was seized, most of it coming through addressed to initials of parties in different places, and in every instance where a prosecution could be brought, it was done.

In the case of one Box, who had some forty bottles of whisky concealed in the bottom of his scow, the scow also was confiscated and sold, realizing \$200, which was forwarded to the Comptroller at Dawson.



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

## STATEMENT OF LIQUOR SEIZED AND SOLD.

'H' DIVISION, YEAR 1900.

Amount forwarded to Comptroller Yukon Territory.

	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Whisky—				
9 gallons.	113	40		
1	14	70		
23	289	80		
19	245	70		
10	125	00		
12	529	20		
10	128	10		
10	125	00		
124½	1,383	20		
43½	243	50		
6	82	00		
	7	50		
250			3,287	10
Beer—				
34 bottles	17	00		
180	90	00		
214			107	00
Liquors—				
4 bottles			8	40
Port—				
5 gallons..			25	00
Claret—				
40 bottles			35	00
			3,462	50

## THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT TO THE YUKON.

During August, 1900, His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto visited Dawson, and I furnished them with a travelling escort of one sergeant and six constables, who accompanied them to Dawson and back to Caribou, where Lord Minto addressed the escort, and after thanking them for their services, complimented them upon their appearance and the manner in which they had performed their duties.

His Excellency also very kindly showed his appreciation of the escort by presenting them with \$100.

As their Excellencies spent some time in the Upper Yukon district, I presume the record of their visit will be reported upon in the 'B' division report.

By your direction I also accompanied the Vice Regal party to Dawson and out to Skagway.

## MINING.

About \$10,000 was taken out from Discovery claim on Livingstone creek on the Big Salmon. It was decided by the Gold Commissioner that the royalty would have to be paid on the output of the Discovery claim, as this claim had been staked and recorded before the amendment of the regulations in connection with the payment of royalty of Discovery claims.

When the census was taken in April last, the population of Livingstone creek was eighty-four. These claims were expected to turn out extremely rich, but, except on Discovery claim, very little has been taken out. The miners state that it is a very difficult creek to work on account of large boulders and also because they are continually



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

flooded by water. Crown claims one to ten below Discovery were sold at Dawson on June 2.

There is every indication that next season, with improved methods of mining, there will be a substantial addition to the output of gold from the Yukon territory, from Livingstone creek.

The board of trade at White Horse has this fall sent a surveyor, Mr. Sullivan, to locate a trail from Lebarge over to the Big Salmon, and he reports a good trail can easily be made and not more than 30 miles in length. I will this winter, according to your instructions, establish a detachment on the creek to properly oversee that part of the country, but will not start work until I see whether or not a trail is going to be opened up from Lebarge to that point, as if it is a great saving of distance will be effected. With regard to the copper mines in this district, I beg to advise you that at the time of this report nearly all of them are closed down for the winter. The Copper King has been worked considerably, and nine tons of ore have been shipped from here to Everett, Wash., U.S., as a sample, and there are now 50 tons of ore on the dump. The assays of this ore give 15 per cent of copper and carry a little gold and silver. There are five men working on the mine and two shafts have been sunk, No. 1 18 feet deep and No. 2, 24 feet deep with a drift of 20 feet. The Pueblo, due south of the Copper King, is bonded to the B. A. Corporation by the White Horse Copper Company. There has been one shaft sunk on this claim 60 feet deep and drifts of about 100 feet, and from this level another shaft of about 20 feet has been sunk during last summer's work.

The B. A. C. shipped about three tons of ore last summer as a sample. The War Eagle about one mile west of the Pueblo and about 9 miles from White Horse has had three men working steadily, and has about 50 tons of ore on the dump.

The foregoing are the only mines that have been worked to any extent, but the general consensus of opinion is that some of the men who hold copper properties have not the large capital necessary to properly work them, and hold their interests at a higher figure than would justify men with capital taking hold of them.

With regard to the mining on the Dalton trail, I am not in receipt of Asst. Sgn. Fraser's report, due to my not having written him in time. I will forward his report later.

In September, a gold placer strike was made on Bear creek, a tributary of the Chilcat river. Asst. Sgn. Fraser and two men made a patrol to the camp and found twenty-two men there in the morning, which number had increased to thirty-eight by evening. On September 25, Asst. Sgn. Fraser reports having received reliable information of another gold strike on the Chilcat river. About forty claims were recorded on bars on the Chilcat and creeks running into it about 10 or 12 miles above the mouth of the Kleheena river. The B. C. authorities have a mining recorder located at the mouth of Bear creek.

The following statement shows the number of scows, &c., registered at Tagish, en route for Dawson, during the season of 1900:—

Scows.....	620
Boats.....	314
Canoes.....	28
Rafts.....	9
Launches.....	2
Total.....	973

The contents of all scows, boats, &c., were examined for liquor at Tagish on their way through, the names of owner and crew taken, also a distinguishing number given to each craft, so that in the event of an accident the names of the party or parties on board could be traced up.

1,525 persons going in over the ice, passed Tagish en route to Dawson and other points.



3,219 persons went in past Tagish by boat, scow, canoe, &c., en route to Dawson and other points.

From Dec. 20, 1899, to May 22, 1900, 1,069 persons passed Caribou crossing on their way in, by trail, and 443 persons passed Caribou crossing going out, by trail, from January 5, to May 9, 1900.

The passenger lists show that 2,113 persons passed Caribou on steamboats going outward from May 23, to July 28, 1900.

The passenger lists also show that 2,639 persons passed Caribou going in by steamboat from May 23, to July 28, 1900.

#### RAILWAY AND TRANSPORTATION.

On July 30, 1900, the swing bridge at Caribou being finished, the last spike of the White Pass and Yukon railway was driven at Caribou, in the presence of about 2,000 people, thus connecting the Bennett and White Horse stations. The company have erected a very nice station house at White Horse, (two rooms of which are now occupied by the town patrol) and they have a similar, though larger, building at Bennett in which they will have a dining room where passengers can obtain meals.

The company have carried an enormous amount of freight during the past year, and expect during this coming year to do a very much increased business. Last winter the snow on the summit of the White Pass caused them some trouble, but this year, with some more snow sheds and a second rotary snow plough they do not anticipate any difficulty in keeping the line open.

Some idea of the volume of business transacted by the company may be gathered from the fact of about 17,000 tons of freight having gone into Dawson by the White Pass and Yukon route, which is the railway and Canadian Development Co., working together: to say nothing of the freight delivered at Bennett, Caribou and White Horse.

An excellent dock, 604 feet long was constructed on the water front right opposite to the railway depot at which all steamers were berthed. The companies have at the present time two immense zinc warehouses.

The rates charged by the railway,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents per lb., from Skagway to White Horse, a distance of 110 miles, seems an enormous railway rate, but it is only a trifle when compared to the previous cost of transportation of freight from Skagway to White Horse, viz: 40c. to \$1 per lb.

Owing to the congestion of freight for Dawson held at White Horse about the close of navigation, it was feared that the steamers would never be able to get it through to Dawson, and in consequence nearly everybody went into scow building as a speculation, and at one time scows were selling at as high as \$800. However, the season being an unusually open one for this country, the steamers were enabled to make more trips than they thought they could have made, and with the assistance of a fleet of scows nearly the whole of the freight was shipped, though quite a number of the scows came to grief on the voyage down. Many of the scow men were badly bitten, as more were constructed than there was any necessity for, and there are now over 40 scows lying at White Horse.

#### SMALLPOX.

On November 15, 1900, Assistant Surgeon Pare reported that, after having visited one James Murphy, who was reported sick and destitute living in a tent in the woods near town, he found him to be suffering from smallpox.

The old telegraph office situated on the opposite side of the river from White Horse being vacant, was fitted up by a few days carpenter's work (the doors, windows, etc., having been removed when the building was vacated) as a pest house, the services of a nurse who had already had the disease were secured and the patient removed to this building, which is admirably situated, and makes a first-class hospital for infectious and contagious diseases.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

The fittings, furniture, etc., were partially purchased and partially secured by your authority from the camp hospital which was established here this summer when some smallpox suspects were taken off the steamers.

Two men named James Lister and John Hamilton, who were encamped near to Murphy and who had come in contact with him in ministering to his wants before the disease was known to be smallpox, were placed in quarantine and a guard established in a tent near by to see that no persons came in contact with them. The whole of the men at headquarters were vaccinated and the great majority of the people in the town. In addition to this Assistant Surgeon Fare inspected everybody going out of White Horse on the trains in order to guard against any spread of the disease.

I am glad to be able to report that Lister and Hamilton, after putting in the requisite number of days in quarantine, developed no signs of the disease, and after a thorough disinfection of their persons and effects, were released from quarantine.

The patient James Murphy is nearly recovered, and after complete fumigation of such of his effects as are not deemed necessary to burn, will be shortly discharged from the pest house. The whole of the accounts in this connection will be forwarded to you as soon as the matter is wound up.

I do not anticipate any further cases.

## SUPPLIES.

The potatoes and vegetables which were forwarded during the summer from Vancouver in small shipments were of good quality, and although hardly up to weight as per invoice, the shrinkage was evidently unavoidable, owing to the number of times the goods had to be transferred in transit. Part of the last shipment was not in such good condition.

The beef received from Messrs. Burns at White Horse has been of uniformly good quality. Small quantities were shipped weekly to detachments.

The detachments, with the exception of Upper Lebarge, have been rationed for this year. The following is a statement of stores on detachments on November 1, 1900:—

	Rations.	Beef.	Tea.	Pemmican.	Meat.	Corn Meal.
Five Fingers ..	1,700	200	800	600	600	300
Tantalus ..	1,700	400	700	500	..	600
Little Salmon ..	1,500	500	1,300	400	700	300
Big Salmon ..	1,900	400	1,500	600	600	600
Hootahqua ..	1,700	400	..	300	500	700
Lower Lebarge ..	1,500	300	1,900	700	450	600
Upper Lebarge ..	784	100	..	..	600	..
Tazish ..	5,000	300	1,000	..	900	1,050
Caribou ..	1,500	1,207	..	200	200	500
Bennett ..	1,000	..	326	..	..	..
W. P. Summit ..	800	..	..	..	..	..
Dalton House ..	1,000	..	514	..	..	..
Dalton Trail ..	..	..	3,434	..	3,102	..

Provisions for the Dalton Trail detachment are purchased locally. The 514 lbs. of salmon on charge at Dalton House is part of 1,350 lbs. put up by the detachment.

The Stikine detachment was rationed for the year from Vancouver direct as per requisition of date July 13 last.

The 2,000 lbs. of dog feed requisitioned for at that time could not be supplied, and it was only recently that our agent was able to purchase 1,000 lbs. which has been forwarded to Wrangel in the hope that, although navigation has now closed, the detachment may find some means of getting it.



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

During the early part of our stay at Tagish there being no canteen, and it being impossible to purchase any extras at reasonable prices, a quantity of tinned meats, &c., were brought in for issue on repayment, and have since been shown on a return headed Q.M. canteen. This, previous to the establishment of a regular canteen was a great convenience.

Articles of general stores do not call for any remarks : perhaps the quality of stove pipe supplied might be improved on, which, owing to the very large amount of creosote generated by the air tight heating stoves, are, if of poor quality, quickly eaten out, especially at elbows and point of contact with floor and roof sashes which adds considerably to the risk of fire.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

I took over the Tagish district in the first week in July and spent the best part of August in going to and returning from Dawson with His Excellency the Governor General, so that I have had to make up this report mainly from the records.

The removal to White Horse has given us a greatly increased amount of work, though things are comparatively quiet now until the winter travel is properly established.

Since I have been in this district I have practically been without officers, as shortly after my arrival you ordered Insp. Routledge to Dawson. Insp. McGibbon came up with a draft of men from Regina to stay for a few months, and was not transferred.

The detachments have not been inspected since last winter, and I would point out that it requires one officer on the move all the time, and there should be two other inspectors at head quarters in order to get the work properly done as the correspondence is extremely heavy and the magisterial work throughout the district is increasing. There is also much further work for the officers through the fact that the constables who are being sent up are not thoroughly trained and experienced policemen. I would ask that this matter of officers receive your earliest convenient attention.

I beg to attach the Medical Report of Asst. Sgn. Pare who, with the many duties that he has had to attend to, has been kept extremely busy. Asst. Sgn. Fraser, who besides doing the medical work on the Dalton Trail, is in charge as well. Both of these surgeons have been most painstaking in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## APPENDIX B.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR C. STARNES COMMANDING 'B' DIVISION, DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y. T., December 1, 1900.

To the Officer Commanding,  
North-west Mounted Police,  
Yukon Territory.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of 'B' Division, North-west Mounted Police, for the year ending November 30, 1900.

## GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

During the year under consideration, I am glad to say this district has enjoyed general prosperity. Commercial activity has been great, and a larger number of steamers have been employed on the river between this place and White Horse than formerly to accommodate the increased traffic. In spite of this, however, large quantities of freight remained at White Horse and at points along the river.

The business houses of Dawson have, in many instances, added to their buildings, and the stocks carried are equal in variety and quality to the larger cities of Eastern Canada.

Mining has been very active, and with the improved machinery now in use, and the reasonable prices at which supplies can now be obtained over former years, the result should be satisfactory to those engaged.

The building of good roads between Dawson and the creeks will be a great help to the miner, reducing as it will, the freight charges on goods to be delivered at the claim.

Road houses are located at convenient points throughout the travelled sections of the district, providing accommodation for man and beast.

Good schools with a competent teaching staff have been established by the Yukon Council during the summer, and this is a boon to the town.

The crowded state of the schools has recently caused the Council to take steps towards the erection of a special building for school purposes and a suitable site has been selected.

Great hopes are entertained for the Clear creek district of the Stewart river, and many claims have been staked and recorded in that vicinity. Considerable work is now being accomplished by a large number of men and, from present appearances, it will be continued for the winter season.

## CRIME.

On, or about, December 25, 1899, a most dastardly murder was committed at a point near Minto on the Yukon River.

Three men named Clayson, Relfe and Olsen, who had been travelling together on their way to the outside, mysteriously disappeared.

Search was at once instituted by the police, and after some little time suspicion was fixed upon a man named George O'Brien, who was arrested and is still held on this charge. It has been clearly settled that the three unfortunate men had been shot and killed, and their bodies put through the ice of the Yukon River. The remains were recovered during the past summer, those of Clayson and Relfe being in a fair state of preservation, that of Olsen, however, was badly decomposed. Bullet wounds, in corresponding places, were found in each of the three bodies.



This foul crime caused much feeling and excitement in the Territory, and every possible effort has been, and will be, made to bring the guilty parties to justice. Credit is due to Inspector Searth, Corporal Ryan and the constables engaged in ferreting out this case, for the results so far obtained.

On January 29, 1900, a man named Charles Hill shot and killed another named William Bliss at a point about sixty miles up the Pelly river from Selkirk. Hill came to Selkirk and gave himself up, claiming to have shot the man in self defence. A police patrol was dispatched to the scene of the crime, and a full investigation made. The man's plea of self defence was sustained by the jury at his trial and he was acquitted.

The intelligent manner in which Constable Tuttle carried out his investigation at the scene of the shooting entitles him to credit.

On May 9, 1900, at Gold Run creek, a man named Nelson A. Soggs, shot and dangerously wounded one James Rogers, this was the result of an old feud between the men. Soggs was committed for trial, and subsequently received a sentence of two years with hard labour, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas. On October 18, Soggs was pardoned by His Excellency the Governor General, and is now engaged in business in this town.

On June 5, 1900, a government employee named Fred. J. Struthers, was convicted of having accepted a bribe, and was fined \$500, in default three months imprisonment.

Two men named Brown and Sutherland, implicated in the above matter, were convicted and each sentenced to three months imprisonment, in default of a fine of \$500, for bribing a government employee.

On June 7, 1900, a man named L. F. Le Crice shot and wounded his wife and then shot and killed himself. The man had been endeavouring to induce his wife to return to his home, which she declined to do, and he, in a fit of anger, committed the crime.

On the morning of July 15, 1900, while en route down the Yukon river in a scow, a man named Alexander King, shot and killed another named Herbert Davenport, who had charge of the scow.

The murder occurred near the mouth of the White river, and information telegraphed here by Sergeant Holmes of the Stewart river detachment. All scows were carefully watched with the result that the murderer gave himself up to Constable Tuttle and Constable Cutting at Klondike city. King was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig and a jury, and received the death penalty, the sentence being carried out by Mr. Sheriff Eilbeck in the barracks inclosure on October 2, 1900.

On Sunday, August 19, the Reverend sisters in charge of St. Mary's hospital reported that a theft of \$3,500 had been committed during their absence from the hospital attending divine service. The dust stolen was the property of a patient in the hospital.

Suspicion attached to a woman named Mansen, who left the hospital a few days after the robbery. She was carefully shadowed by Constable Piper, and subsequently arrested by him, convicted and sentenced to three years' imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

John Sarga, a Greek, was on September 4 last, tried for the murder of a fellow countryman named Bellois, at Last Chance creek. The crime was committed some time in the fall of 1899. Constable Allmark was detailed to work on the case, and after a great deal of inquiry and search finally traced the crime to the man Sarga, who in the meantime had left Dawson and gone to Nome. He was subsequently brought back to this place and received a sentence of seven years' imprisonment by Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

On September 4, 1900, one Francisco Rodriguez was charged with having committed an act of gross indecency and was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment by the Hon. Mr. Justice Craig.

On October 23, 1900, a most serious case of shooting occurred in a room over the Green Tree Saloon and Holborn Restaurant, in this city. A man named James Slorah shot and killed a woman named Pearl Mitchell, whom he claimed to be his wife. Constable Piper, of the town detachment, had charge of the case and worked faithfully and well, receiving well merited praise from the Crown Prosecutor. Slorah was found guilty of murder by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas and a Jury, and was sentenced to be hanged on the 1st March, 1901.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

On October 7, a man named 'Sattler' was sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour for stealing gold dust from a rocker on Bonanza Creek.

On November 18, 1900, one 'Nicholls' was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour for house breaking in Dawson.

On July 29, 1900, a case of robbery was reported to have occurred on the claim owned by Mr. Lynch, on Cheechake hill. The amount stolen was 400 oz. of gold dust. The crime was traced to a man named Jacques who seems to have taken the dust from the safe during the night, immediately proceeding to Dawson, from which place he went down the river. Staff-Sergeant Corneil and Constable Tuttle were at once sent after him with a canoe and overtook the man above Circle city in the United States territory. They took him to Circle city where he was placed in jail, but they were unsuccessful in having him returned to this country. Most of the dust, however, was handed over by the man.

The following is a summary of the Police Court cases disposed of before the officers of the North-west Mounted Police, acting as Justices of the Peace in the Territory, for the year ending November 30, 1900.

REPORT of Convictions and Dismissals, &c., in the Police Court for the year ending  
November 30, 1900.

	Convictions.	Dismissals.
Drunk and disorderly.....	282	10
Gambling.....	807	8
Assaults.....	24	12
Prostitutes and keeper of houses of ill-fame.....	14	1
Cruelty to animals.....	17	4
Common nuisance.....	41	4
Theft.....	67	81
Mischief.....	2	
Riotous and disorderly.....	14	3
Insanity.....	9	6
Selling food unfit for human consumption.....	2	4
Peddling without a license.....	5	3
Auctioneer without a license.....	4	1
Violation of Yukon health ordinance.....	45	7
Vagrancy.....	2	1
Profanation of Lord's Day Act.....	2	26
Extortion.....	1	
False pretenses.....	3	9
Murder.....	12	
Attempt to murder.....	1	
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....	23	5
Selling liquor without a license.....	12	3
Selling liquor to an Indian.....	12	3
Selling liquor to an interdicted man.....		1
Interdicted man procuring liquor.....		1
Interdicted.....	2	1
Bringing liquor into country without a permit.....	1	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	1
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	3
Discharge of firearms within city limits.....	4	17
Disorderly houses (saloons and theatres).....		3
Escaping from lawful custody.....	2	
Pointing a gun.....	2	
Killing game in close season.....		11
Having liquor in possession for sale, barter or trade.....	3	2
Fraud.....	4	9
Bound over to keep the peace.....	5	
Procuring defilement of a woman.....		1
Manslaughter.....	2	1
Wages cases.....	261	190
Total.....	1,676	432

Total amount of fines collected and accounted for during the year ending November 30, 1900, \$44,166.50.



The duties of the police court are taken in turn by the inspectors of the North-west Mounted Police. Daily sessions being held on week days from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Two stenographers are now employed, the work having increased to such an extent that it was found absolutely necessary to employ another man, to prevent delay. A special report has been made on this subject.

A non commissioned officer is now detailed as desk sergeant, whose duty it is to interview the numerous persons who daily visit the orderly room and ascertain their business. This has been found to work most satisfactorily, relieving, as it does, the commanding officer of the division of many minor matters. In addition to this, the desk sergeant performs the duties of police court orderly, looks after the service of summons, &c., for both the territorial court and the police court.

#### DEATHS, ACCIDENTS, SUICIDES, ETC.

On December 9, 1899, a man named Edward Rickard reported finding the body of a man on the ridge road between the Klondike river and Moosehide. Inspector Scarth investigated, found the remains and papers of the deceased. He seems to have been one Robert Alton, and from evidence gathered he must have been lost, and froze to death on the hills.

On December 2, 1899, a man named Carl Hauielamiel was killed in a shaft on Sulphur creek. At the inquest the jury brought in a verdict to the effect that his own carelessness was the cause of his death.

On December 19, 1899, one William McCormack was reported to have been killed on 43-above on Sulphur creek. It was found that he was coming up from the shaft when he slipped off the ladder and fell to the bottom. His death was instantaneous.

On December 26, 1899, at No. 2 above upper, on Dominion creek, a man named 'Varnson' was killed by the caving in of a shaft.

On February 13, one James Jensen was killed on Dominion creek. He was hauling a heavy load of wood up a hill when the load got the best of him and ran away. Two of the heavy sticks of wood caught him on the head, making a puncture in his skull. He died almost instantly.

On February 19, 1900, an Indian woman and two children were burned to death at Moosehide. They had been living in a horsehide tent which took fire and before they could get out they were burned to death.

On March 27, 1900, Corporal Watson of the Yukon garrison accidentally shot himself in the stomach. He died the following morning at 7.30. The jury severely censured the papers of Dawson for having published this as a case of suicide. The facts of the case were brought out at the inquest.

On March 27, 1900, a man named William Thorburn attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head in a cabin on the hill. This man died on the 30th, and a coroner's jury brought in a verdict that death was accidental.

On April 11, a man named O. P. Paulsen was hauling logs on a sled when it got away from him. He was thrown to the ground and before he could recover himself two logs had pierced his back. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On May 27, 1900, a man named M. W. Frank, committed suicide in Ed. Lewins' cabin on the hill. The man's proper name was Frank M. Wesnweski, and he had not been of sound mind for some time.

On July 14, 1900, an accident occurred in which one Emil Vrounard was killed. He was working in a shaft on No. 9 Last Chance at the time.

On July 2, 1900, Joseph St. Hilare was accidentally killed while working in a shaft on 20 below on Hunker. An inquest was not considered necessary.

On July 22, a man named Edgar Labbe was killed on 14 Eldorado creek. At the inquest held on this man, attention was called to the number of similar accidents and the jury recommended that the Yukon Council should adopt some means of preventing them.

On August 6, 1900, a man named John Bowen was killed on Rock creek on the Klondike river. He was engaged digging in a coal mine for the Ames Mercantile



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Company, but he would not crib the shaft all the way down. He had been warned repeatedly, but would not heed the warning, with the result that a large lump of earth fell on him and crushed him.

On August 20, 1900, a teamster in the employ of Rouse & Wrenn by the name of Martin, was killed on the trail on 27 Bonanza creek. He was driving a six mule team and was thrown from the seat, the heavy load passing over him. He lived for some hours suffering intense agony.

On September 8, a report came to the town station that a man had committed suicide in a cabin on the Klondike river. It was investigated at once by Inspector McDonell and it was found that one Arthur C. Smith had hanged himself. The coroner's jury found no reason for the rash act, his books and accounts being perfectly straight. A verdict of suicide, while temporarily insane, was rendered.

On October 12, 1900, a boy named Hill was drowned while playing on some logs near the Klondike bridge. He was close by his father at the time and slipped off the logs and the current carried him away. His body was recovered the same afternoon.

On November 30, a man named Pilgrim, was killed in a tunnel in a mine on Cheechako Hill. A coroner's jury brought in a verdict of accidental death, caused by a slide in the tunnel.

## TOWN DETACHMENT AND POLICE DUTIES.

The police duties in the town of Dawson are in the hands of the town squad, which consists of one non commissioned officer and eight selected men, with a special constable, who acts as cook for the detachment. Four men are detailed for day duty, being relieved at seven p.m., and a similar number for night duty. The town is frequently patrolled both by day and by night, dance halls, theatres, saloons, hotels, &c., visited, and I think I am safe in saying that so far as the maintenance of law and order is concerned, Dawson will compare favourably with any outside city.

With the extent of ground to be covered, the many places requiring police visitation, the absence of serious crimes, the mixed population—all nations being represented—it seems to me that our town squad perform their duties efficiently and satisfactorily.

Regulations have been made respecting dance halls which prevents the evil which prevailed while 'box rustling' was permitted. Women are not allowed to drink at any bar or to gamble. Remarks of persons just arriving from the outside would lead us to believe that they had never visited a mining camp, or were not familiar with them, and they either cannot or will not, realize that conditions generally are different from the old settled towns and cities of the east.

## PENITENTIARY AND JAIL.

I submit the following as report of the jail for the last year:—

This branch of the service has been in charge of regimental number 2,978, Staff-Sergeant Tweedy. The guard room here is vastly different from any guard room in the Territories, being, as the report shows, divided into different departments. One of the departments is used for penitentiary prisoners serving a term of two years or more. In this department all the penitentiary regulations are carried out and the strictest discipline prevails. A special uniform is worn by these prisoners and they have no communication whatever with any other prisoners.

Another department is used for short term prisoners under two years. A special department has been allotted for female prisoners. This in future will have to be increased, as in many instances where punishment would have been awarded to women, it had to be overlooked to a certain extent on account of insufficient accommodation.

Under the head of prison, I would also mention that a great number of lunatics have had to be taken into the guard room. The place is altogether unsuitable for this class of prisoner. Besides this, the noise they make during their confinement keeps all



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

the other prisoners awake all night, which is certainly a great hardship after working for ten hours each day.

It may appear that much has been expended on the guard room, but with the constant increase in the number of penitentiary prisoners and important criminal cases, I think that even now the accommodation will have to be increased.

During the year 634 prisoners were confined, classified as follows :—

White men.....	612
Half-breeds .....	5
Indians .....	2
Lunatics .....	15
Total .....	634
Sentenced to penitentiary .....	7
Sentenced to imprisonment.....	105
Total .....	112
Maximum number in one day .....	52
Minimum number in one day.....	31
Daily average for the year .....	40.30
Number of prisoners confined at midnight Nov. 30, 1900.....	38

#### EXECUTIONS.

One Alexander King, was hanged on October 2, 1900, by Mr. Sheriff Eilbeck, in the Barracks square. Dawson, for the murder of one Herbert Davenport, at the mouth of White river, on the Yukon river, on July 15, 1900.

#### CONDEMNED.

One James Sloan was sentenced by the Hon. Mr. Justice Dugas, on November 20, 1900, to be hanged on March 1, 1901, for the murder of one Pearl Mitchell, in a room over the Green Tree saloon and Holborn restaurant, on October 23, 1900.

#### ATTEMPTED ESCAPES AND RE-CAPTURES.

Staff Sergeant Tweedy discovered a strong plot amongst four convicts to escape in May. This baffled, no further organized attempt was made.

In April, one Evans attempted to cut out of his cell. Same was detected before much headway could be made. As this man was held at the request of the United States military authorities at Circle city, Alaska, and the original charge being withdrawn by them, no action was taken and the man was discharged.

In August, one Swan Harrison escaped from his escort while at work in barrack grounds. He was re-captured and an additional sentence of three months hard labour was imposed by Judge Craig.

#### LUNATIC PRISONERS.

Fifteen prisoners were confined in this class for an average number of forty-six days. Eight were transferred to New Westminster Asylum, and seven discharged as fit to be at large.

With nine lunatics confined during the early part of the year, the discipline of the jail was hard to maintain, and the continuous noise was hard on convicts and others. When this matter was laid before the Yukon Council last year, a speedy relief was promised. We can but expect, from past experience, a number of lunatics before spring.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## FEMALE PRISONERS.

A ward has been established for female prisoners and the matron's reports are satisfactory.

## PARDONS.

Two pardons were granted during the year. Two convicts, Ed. Lord, sentenced by Judge McGuire, in March, 1898, to five years for theft, and Nelson A. Soggs, sentenced by Judge Dugas, in 1900, to two years for attempt to murder.

## CONDUCT.

The conduct of convicts has been good and that of common prisoners most exemplary.

## FOOD.

The food has been good, and since the addition of the kitchen to the jail, it has been more easily handled and generally more satisfactory.

## HEALTH.

No disease has occurred during the past year, and generally speaking, the health has been very good.

## EMPLOYMENT.

Steady employment has been found in draining, making roads, building, cutting and hauling wood, cleaning up the streets in town and the general work required in barracks.

## ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

A much needed addition, 35 x 30, was built in August, containing kitchen, laundry, casual cells, cage and ante-room. The guard-room was removed from the south end to the angle of the jail and fitted with death watch cell, two observation cells and four cells for police prisoners.

A complete view of all the cells can be now obtained from the guard-room, it is unnecessary to explain the advantages of this arrangement. A female ward has been fitted up at the east end of 'B' block of cells with a movable partition, as there may be considerable fluctuations in this class. Smaller repairs have been made from time to time as required.

## CELLS.

The eighteen cells comprising 'B' block must be fitted up at once as a penitentiary, as the present one is full. The floors must be sheeted with steel, also the walls of cells, the whole relined and the ironwork of cells overhauled. All the cells in 'A' block (south) should be treated in a like manner before spring. A new roof is required, the present one being of 1-inch lumber with joints overlapped with slabs on 'A' section and 1-inch boards on 'B' section. I would recommend a roof of 2-inch plank, covered with two inches of sand and corrugated iron fastened over all. This would make a warm, strong roof and be much lighter than the present mud one, which is displacing the walls to the extent of one-half an inch to the foot.

The walls should be sheeted with two-inch ship lap. This makes a good, strong, clean wall. At present, should any one so desire, any article of small size could be passed through the logs. With an increasing number of convicts this demands immediate attention.



Crime and Offence.	Sentenced to be Hanged.		PENITENTIARY.											
	Hanged	Con-demned	Sentence in Years.										Sentence in	
			14	7	5	3	2	18	12	11	7	6	4	
Prisoners confined Nov. 30, 1899. ....			1	2	5	3		2	1		1	3		
Murder .....	1	1												
Manslaughter.. ..				1										
Attempted murder.....							1							
Assault.....													1	
Buggery .....							1							
Theft, .....						2	1	1	2			9	2	
"    and breaking gaol .....										1				
Receiving stolen property.....														
Desertion .....												1		
Fraud.....												1		
Arson.....														
Defrauding the Government.													1	
Smuggling .....														
Extortion.....														
Housebreaking.....							1							
Obtaining money by false pretences. ....														
Prostitution.....														
Cheating at cards .....														
Stealing ride on steamer.....														
Deserting employment.....														
Criminal neglect .....														
Cutting timber without permit.. ..														
Profanation on Lord's day.....														
Mischief .....														
Distress warrant.....														
Vagrancy .....												3	1	
Selling liquor without license .....														
Giving liquor to Indian.....														
Conspiracy .....														
Obstructing peace officer. ....														
Drunk and disorderly .....														
Committing a nuisance. ....														
Fighting. ....														
Cruelty to animals.....														
Contempt.....														
Capias.....														
Keeping rowdy house .....														
Witness.....														
Lunatics.....														
Total .....	1	1	1	3	5	5	4	3	3	1	1	17	5	



Months.			Sentence in Days.								Once in hrs.	Fines.	Discharged	Released on Suspended Sentence.	Committed and awaiting Trial.		Imprisonment.	Transferred.	Total.	
3	2	1	35	30	15	14	10	7	5	2					24	Confined.				On Bail.
4	2							1					5		2		32			
													1				3			
														1			1			
1	1						1	1				3	5	10			24			
6	7	5	1		4	1	2		1		1	1	28	1	27	1	114			
3	2													2		1	4			
																	1			
												1	7	11			20			
1													1				1			
														3			3			
													1				1			
													2				3			
													3				3			
														1			1			
												1			1		2			
													1				1			
													1		1		2			
													2				2			
													2				2			
													2				2			
2		2										2	2				14			
												3					3			
												2					2			
													1				1			
	4	3		1	2	8	12	7	9	3		4					4			
								1				245					294			
												12	1	6			20			
												7	1	3			11			
												1					1			
												1	2	3			6			
													7	10		1	18			
												1					1			
													2				2			
																	15			
17	16	10	1	1	6	9	15	10	10	3	1	284	84	2	82	6	16	3	8	634

GEO. W. TWEEDY,  
*Provost Staff Sergeant.*



CENSUS.

A census of the territory was taken by members of the North-west Mounted Police in April last, the country being divided off into districts, each district having a suitable number of men to see that it was carried out properly.

The result in the Dawson district was as follows :—

British.....	4,555
United States.....	9,534
Germany.....	155
Sweden.....	146
Norway.....	107
Denmark.....	43
Austria.....	34
Italy.....	32
Russia.....	63
Switzerland.....	14
Spain.....	3
France.....	101
Japan.....	18
Belgium.....	19
Holland.....	1
Turkey.....	4
Greece.....	3
China.....	1
Portugal.....	1
Unknown.....	13
Indians.....	356
Total.....	16,463

A census was also taken of the number of school children in Dawson, with the following result :—

BOYS.	
Roman Catholics.....	24
Protestants.....	81
Jews... ..	1
	106
GIRLS.	
Roman Catholics.....	10
Protestants.....	56
Jews... ..	3
	69
Total.....	175

A large number of those who left last year for Nome have returned, well satisfied to be once more in Dawson.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The following is a list of the births, marriages and deaths recorded by the registrar for the Yukon Territory for the year ending November 30, 1900 :—

Births.....	27
Marriages.....	105
Deaths.....	230



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## COLLECTION OF ROYALTY.

This important duty was carried out by members of the division, and every care and attention was exercised. The district was sub-divided as follows for collecting purposes :

Grand Forks, including Ellerslie, Bonanza and tributaries. Staff Sergeant Raven in charge. The amount collected was \$515,385.29.

Dominion creek, including tributaries. Corporal Hildyard in charge. The amount collected was \$102,075.37.

Hunker creek, including Bear, Gold Bottom, Last Chance. Corporal Ryan in charge. The amount collected was \$66,632.32.

Gold Run, including tributaries. Corporal Caudle in charge. The amount collected was \$94,532.25.

Sulphur creek, including tributaries. Constable de Beaujeu in charge. The amount collected was \$41,899.19.

Dawson, including from 60 below on Bonanza, Kentucky creek, and collecting from persons having permission to pay at Dawson. Inspector McDonell in charge. The amount collected was \$93,550.66.

The total amount of royalty collected was \$914,075.08.

During the early part of the summer, escorts were supplied to persons bringing considerable quantities of dust from the creeks to Dawson.

The royalty collected was brought from the several subdivisions to this office and immediately transferred to the Comptroller of the territory.

The non-commissioned officers at Forty Mile and Stewart river acted as mining recorders.

This duty has been one giving us an enormous amount of work, as it is well known that miners will not give up royalty unless they are made to do so, it is only by constant watchfulness on the part of all ranks that the above result has been obtained.

The headquarters office in Dawson organized the collection and directed the prosecution of all the collection parties swearing to false affidavits or making false statements in their reports concerning the amount of royalty due from their claims.

## ASSISTANCE TO CUSTOMS.

The only points in the district where assistance is rendered the Customs Department are Forty Mile and Dawson. At the former place the customs duties are attended to by our detachment, it being the first Canadian port for traffic up the Yukon river from St. Michaels and for people going up the Forty Mile river, the boundary crossing the river at a point thirty miles above its mouth.

At this port (Dawson) upon the arrival of each steamer the town station takes charge of it and allows no one, on or off, the boat until the arrival of the collector of customs, and they remain there until he is satisfied, and the boat has been duly cleared.

This duty during the summer means a great deal of excessive work, as there are at all times about five or six steamers in port. Mr. Davis, Collector of Customs, has on several occasions spoken most highly of the services rendered by our men.

## ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The Indians at Moosehide have been furnished with provisions, fish-nets, and medicine when actually required.

A few indigents have also been supplied with food and rations.

Up to November 1, the court house was furnished with wood from our supply, but since that date the department of Public Works have looked after that duty.

Assistance was rendered the Crown Lands and Timber Department, looking after and enforcing the regulations, collecting dues on timber, firewood, &c. At Forty Mile, Stewart river and on the creeks, our non-commissioned officers have been looking after this duty.



Assistance was rendered the telegraph service in keeping the line in order and repair. Members of the force from different detachments accompanying the 'line men' and assisting in every possible way to repair it so as not to cause delay. The telegraph line was completed to Forty Mile on September 26 and to Eagle city on October 15 which is a very important aid in our work.

The Banks of Commerce and British North America are furnished with nightly guards from our division, going on duty at 7 p.m. in each bank, and remaining until 'reveille' the following morning.

#### NAVIGATION.

The ice in the Yukon river broke away on May 8. On May 16 the steamers *Florence S.* and *Flora* arrived from White Horse, being the first boats of the season. The river closed for navigation on November 2, being frozen across on that date.

On July 31 last, the steamer *Florence S.* was wrecked in the Thirty Mile river, two passengers, a Mrs. Stewart and her daughter, and the steward, named Monastes, were drowned. This boat was en route down the river heavily laden, and in making a sharp turn capsized. A quantity of goods, &c., were saved, many of the passengers, however, suffered considerable loss.

The captain and pilot of the boat were arrested and charged with manslaughter, but were eventually discharged.

The three bodies were recovered, that of Monastes being sent to Skagway for burial. Mrs. and Miss Stewart were interred at Dawson.

Many necessary river improvements have been, and are being, carried out by the department of Public Works under the supervision of the resident engineer, Mr. Taché.

#### MAIL SERVICE.

The contract for carrying the mail to and from the Yukon is in the hands of the Canadian Development Company, and generally speaking, a satisfactory service is supplied.

I understand it is the intention to carry a newspaper mail during the present winter, and should this prove to be the case, there will be little room for complaint.

#### SANITARY CONDITION OF DAWSON.

To the early resident of Dawson the present sanitary condition of the town must be a source of congratulation and a matter of satisfaction.

During the season every precaution was taken on the part of the police to see that sewers, &c., were kept in proper condition. Garbage and refuse were not permitted about premises and people were only allowed to take drinking water from selected points. This vigilance, I think, accounts for the almost entire absence of fever during the summer.

An epidemic of small-pox broke out during the year, undoubtedly imported from the outside, it, I am glad to say, was kept well in hand owing to the stringent measures adopted. Wherever a case of small-pox broke out the place was at once quarantined and for a considerable distance surrounding the case members of the force were stationed, who allowed no person whomsoever to pass the lines without a doctor's certificate. By this means the dreaded disease was not allowed to spread.

of the men on duty it would have been a bad outlook.

An ordinance passed by the Council made vaccination compulsory throughout the territory.

#### PERMITS, LIQUOR LICENSES, ETC.

Under this heading considerable duty has been performed. Several large seizures were made, the goods confiscated and the guilty parties punished.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

In the town of Dawson there are nine licensed hotels, twenty-three licensed saloons, three licensed theatres and three licensed club rooms.

## BRIDGES.

A new iron suspension bridge has been purchased and delivered here to be erected over the Klondike river at the lower ferry, to which point the wagon roadway was constructed last fall. The new bridge has been badly needed and will be of great assistance to the travelling public and freighters.

A public bridge is needed across the Klondike to connect that town with Dawson.

## FOREST FIRES

Non-commissioned officers and constables in charge of detachments have strict orders to keep a sharp look-out in the matter of forest fires, and I am glad to say there have been but few during the year.

The fuel question in this country is an important one, and as the wood is the main source of supply, too much care cannot be taken in suppressing forest fires.

## INDIANS.

There are small villages of Indians at Dawson, Selkirk, Forty Mile and Hootchiku. With the exception of medical attendance and an occasional supply of food, they give us little trouble. Quite a number of them died during the year.

## ARMS.

The division is provided with Lee-Metford and Winchester carbines and Enfield revolvers.

The Winchester carbines are of the model of 1876, have had considerable knocking about and should be replaced by the more modern Lee-Metford. The Enfield revolver is heavy and cumbersome, more especially in this country where men have so much foot work in carrying out police duties. A light, serviceable, up-to-date revolver, in my opinion, should be supplied.

## SUPPLIES.

The wood delivered under contract will probably last until the middle of February next, and it will be necessary to have an additional supply for the balance of the year.

We have experimented with some 'Cliff Creek' coal supplied by the N. A. T. & T. Co., but so far it has proved unsatisfactory, in consequence of not having been screened.

The 'Snowdrift' brand of baking powder is of very inferior quality, and I would suggest that for the future 'Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder' be furnished. The pre-eminence of the latter has frequently been brought to public notice by scientific men.

With respect to evaporated vegetables, I beg to recommend that this supply, particularly turnips and onions, be discontinued. At all outposts and division headquarters there are large quantities of turnips and onions on hand, which are never used and which will simply go to waste. If this class of vegetable has to be supplied, and no reason now exists for such, I recommend that 'German Sliced Potatoes' be the only article.

Ample supplies of fresh mixed vegetables can now be sent in from the outside and there should be no difficulty in providing the necessary warm storage in barracks during the winter.



The butter which we had on hand in the early summer was from the creameries in the North west, and was so poorly packed that in a very short time after its arrival it was quite unfit for use. The board detailed to report on it fully explained the faults in the packing. I might add that the tins must be air tight. I am unable to report on the last consignment as it is too early to judge; the butter itself is, of course, much superior to any imported here, but the tins must be perfectly air tight, otherwise it goes bad. The attention of the official in charge of the creameries should be drawn to this important matter.

Close attention should be paid to the question of supplies of all kinds being delivered here before 'low water' in the river.

#### CLOTHING AND KIT.

The experience gained since the establishment of the force in the Yukon shows that certain changes should be made in the present regulations under this head, and I trust that early action will be taken in accordance with the recommendations now in the possession of the department.

The long black riding boots, in my opinion, are not suited to our work, and should be replaced by brown boots. I beg to refer you to the remarks of the Acting Assistant Surgeon in his report attached hereto, on the subject of boots, under the heading of 'sore feet.' The former issue means that a man has to carry about with him a supply of blacking and brushes if he wishes to turn out in a presentable manner.

The clothing received was of good quality, with the exception of the cloth breeches, which are inferior as compared with previous issues. I would suggest that the supply of clothing and kit be shipped from the 'outside' so as to arrive here not later than August of each year.

The pea jacket, being one of the most serviceable articles worn by the men, I would recommend that it be made a free issue.

An experienced tailor should be provided, in view of the exorbitant charges now made.

#### HORSES.

The following is a list of the horses at present in the division:—

No.	Description.	Stationed at.	Remarks.
20	Bay horse—saddle	Dominion	Serviceable.
61	Bay mare—"	Dawson.	A pony—too small.
87	Bay horse—"	Gold Run	Serviceable.
88	Roan mare—"	Dawson	A pony—too small.
52	Bay horse—team	"	Serviceable.
98	"	"	"
71	Gray horse—team.	"	'Slop cart,' suitable for that purpose.
89	Bay horse—"	"	'Dump cart.'
101	Brown horse—"	"	'Water cart.'

I beg to recommend that the two ponies be cast and sold as they are too small for our work.

Horses are now stationed at all creek detachments except Sulphur.

I would recommend that the following horses be supplied:—One (1) team, medium weight, for light driving purposes. Ten (10) well broken and trained saddle horses. These horses to be supplied from Regina.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## DOGS.

This is a matter which requires great consideration. We have on the strength of the division at the present time ninety two dogs. The majority of these have been in the country since 1898 and have had three hard winters. The mileage of the river detachments during these three winters speaks for itself of the amount of hard work. They have all suffered more or less for the above reasons, and it is no exaggeration when I say that there is not really one sound dog in the division. The only good dogs we have are the four stationed at Selwyn, and they are getting old and rheumatic.

All of these dogs are from the outside. The class of dog we require is the 'Malamute' or the 'Husky'; they are hardier, most used to the climate and can be depended upon. I would suggest the establishing of a stud on Dog Island, and the purchasing of several good native dogs and bitches, in order that we might breed our own dogs. This matter ought to be attended to at once, as very few of the dogs we now have will be much good for another winter.

It will be a long time yet before the horse replaces the dog in this country, and those used by the force should be the best, it would be cheaper and more satisfactory to breed them ourselves.

## FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied from the outside are of excellent quality. The native hay is poor and the supply limited, so that it is more economical to ship our requirements from the outside.

## CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men has been satisfactory and all have endeavoured to perform their duties faithfully and well. In this connection I would specially mention Sergeant Major Tucker and Provost-Sergeant Tweedy. Both are hard-working non-commissioned officers.

## BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The post generally has been much improved during the past season. The row of unsightly old buildings across the square from the orderly room have been removed, the barrack square levelled and gravelled, broad wooden sidewalks have been laid down, several old 'rookeries' in the old square have been pulled down, stumps removed and the ground levelled for drill purposes. A large amount of prison labour has been expended in improving the barrack grounds, and the proposed improvements next season will make this a creditable post.

The following additions and alterations were carried out during the year:—

*Officer Commanding Yukon Territory's Quarters.*—This building was formerly used as the officers' mess of the Yukon Field Force.

Old kitchen at the rear taken down and re-erected at end of building. Veranda put up at front and rear end of building.

*Officers' Mess.*—A dining room and kitchen was added to this building. The interior was papered throughout and painted, and now presents a very creditable appearance for this section of the country.

*Sergeant's Mess* (formerly old officers' mess.)—Papered and painted throughout. The sergeants have now a comfortable mess house, and naturally take considerable pride in it.

*Hospital.*—The interior of this building has been thoroughly renovated, and for its size, I know of no more comfortable hospital in the force. The interior has been papered and painted, iron cots provided, matting laid down in the wards and commodious cupboards supplied for the linen, &c.



*Dog House.*—A suitable building was put up for a dog house from the logs of the old buildings.

*Stable.*—A new stable capable of accommodating twelve horses has been erected. The building is well caulked and warm.

The barrack rooms formerly used by the Yukon Field Force are now occupied by our men, which has relieved the crowded condition of our quarters.

A strong bridge has been built over the slough in rear of the hospital.

I would strongly recommend that a proper building be put up for recreation room and canteen. The barrack room accommodation is at present somewhat limited, and the room used as recreation room and canteen, which should be a barrack room, is altogether too small for either purpose.

#### FIRE PROTECTION.

Fire pails, a few babcocks, ladders and fire axes are distributed around the barracks, sufficient to put out any fire at its start. There is a fire station about two hundred yards from the barracks which can be got at within a few minutes notice. A strict supervision is maintained in the post to protect us from anything of this nature.

I would recommend that a dozen babcocks be sent up.

#### DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the summer months two drill parades were held weekly and the men put through division, arm, and physical drill.

The younger members drafted from Regina, were kept strictly at squad and arm drill, and a marked improvement was soon noticeable.

A very creditable guard of honour was furnished on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto, and His Excellency was pleased to express his satisfaction at the appearance of the division on parade.

#### DETACHMENTS.

The detachment buildings are generally in fair condition, more especially the river outposts, but it will be necessary to either erect a new building at the Forks or purchase the present rented quarters—the rent we now pay for this building is very high.

A new detachment was placed at the mouth of McQuesten on the Stewart river during the summer.

Reg. No. 990, Sergt. Davis; Reg. No. 3045, Const. Joy, and Special Linklater, being stationed at that point.

The following buildings have been erected by the men: barrack room, 20 x 16; storehouse, 14 x 11.

This detachment was established in consequence of the opening of the Clear creek district for mining purposes. It will be necessary to send an officer to that section next season to inspect.

#### INSPECTIONS.

The barracks have been inspected daily by the orderly officer, and weekly by the officer commanding the division.

Arms have been inspected weekly.

The different detachments have been inspected as often as possible, but the small number of officers in the district prevented this important duty being carried out as frequently as one would desire.

The inspections of the different detachments and river posts are altogether too few. One or two officers should at all times be available for this duty, but owing to their small number and the numerous duties devolving upon them it has been impossible to get but casual inspections. Luckily we have had reliable non-commissioned officers and the work has been well performed.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## CANTEEN.

The new canteen established in July is in a satisfactory condition, and is a great help to the men. Were it not for it they would have to pay high rates in town for the many articles they require, rates not in accord with their limited pay.

I trust permission will be granted during the coming year for the sale of beer in the canteen.

## GARDEN.

During the summer the various messes were supplied with lettuces, radishes, peas, carrots, &c., from the post garden. Next season the ground will be in better shape, and I trust the supply of vegetables will be larger.

Quantities of vegetables of all kinds were grown in the local gardens and met with ready sale in town.

## GENERAL.

During the early part of the year quite a 'stampede' of persons occurred from this place to Nome. The large steamship companies plying on the lower river had large passenger lists, and during the winter a number of people left over the ice to enable them to be early at Nome. Many of them have returned to Dawson wiser from the experience.

On April 5 Superintendent Perry was called to the North-west Territories and left for the outside over the ice.

On May 18 the post office at Dominion was destroyed by fire. A new one has been opened in a more central and convenient location.

During the early part of the season the water in the upper part of the river was very low, and steamers experienced considerable difficulty in navigation.

On August 14 His Excellency the Governor General with Lady Minto and party, arrived on the steamer *Sybil*. The occasion was an interesting one, it being the first visit of a Governor General to the most northerly city of the continent.

Every precaution was taken for the safety and comfort of the vice-regal party, and the visit will be long remembered with feelings of pleasure by the people of Dawson. The decorations in the town on this occasion, more especially the arches, would have done credit to the larger cities of the east. A guard of honour to receive His Excellency was furnished by the division, and a gun squad under Inspector McDonell fired the salute.

During the month of September electric lights were installed throughout the barracks, thus avoiding a great deal of the danger from fire.

The first election for members to the Yukon council took place on October 17 and passed off very quietly. Messrs. Wilson and Proudhouse were the people's choice. Members of the division at nearly all the voting places were appointed either deputy returning officers or poll clerks.

The practice of women living over dance halls and saloons has been stopped, and women are also forbidden to drink at public bars.

The slough at the rear of the barracks has been thoroughly cleaned and a running stream of water from the Klondike now passes through it.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

CORTLAND STARNES, *Insp.*,  
*Commanding 'B' Division N.W.M.P.*



## APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON S. M. FRASER, COMMANDING  
DALTON TRAIL DETACHMENT.

N. W. MOUNTED POLICE,  
DALTON TRAIL POST DETACHMENT,  
'H' DIVISION, December 6, 1900.

The Officer Commanding  
N. W. Mounted Police,  
'H' Division, White Horse.

SIR, I have the honour to submit this my annual report for the year ended November 30, 1900.

Insp. Jarvis left here on February 17, and I resumed the command of the Dalton Trail District from that date.

The district, on the whole, has a far more promising outlook than last year, and is growing slowly but steadily into significance. With the little prospecting already done, it has proved itself to be of immense mineral wealth, and it only awaits the advent of a good trail or railway to create a boom. Those who have been over the Dalton Trail observe the freedom from difficulty or expense there would be in putting in a railway. The signs of immense deposits of coking coal are a great encouragement to the enterprise.

## MINING AND NEW DISCOVERIES.

*Yukon Territory.*—I was appointed Mining Recorder by the Gold Commissioner at Dawson in March last. The mining district in Yukon Territory on the Dalton Trail is apparently abandoned. In previous annual reports from here the different discoveries were alluded to, four creeks being staked out and the claims recorded. Very little work was done on the creeks at any time, but gold has been taken out as set forth in the reports. It is the opinion of all prospectors that the claims would not pay unless grouped and taken up by companies who would work them out by machinery. The creeks are situated over 150 miles from the coast, and the difficult access to them makes transportation a very expensive consideration.

*Rainy Hollow District, B.C.*—A great deal more assessment work was done on the quartz claims in this district than was the case last year. The best evidence of mineral wealth is on R. Kennedy's claim, 'The Calgary,' where a twenty-four foot tunnel has been made, nearly all assays showing a large percentage of copper. Shipping ore is already in sight. The miners are anxiously waiting for the wagon road which it is expected the British Columbia Government will build from Rainy Hollow down the Klehini to its junction with the Chilcat at Wells. From Wells the ore could be shipped down in scows to the coast.

The quartz properties at the head of Boulder Creek are also reported to be promising, the assays made giving good gold values.

A number of additional locations were staked out this year, in the immediate vicinity of the older ones, and a new discovery was made further inside at a point about ten miles west of Musquito Flats on the Dalton Trail, it is over on the Alsek side of the divide.

*Porcupine Mining Division, B.C.*—This is a newly formed district made this summer since the adjustment of the provisional boundary and promises to become prosperous in a very short time. It includes a few creeks near Porcupine and the new discoveries up the Chilcat river.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

I had been informed of prospectors going up the Chilcat during the summer. In the fall it was reported that rich diggings had been struck, and a rush was started.

On September 26, accompanied by Corp'l Todd and one constable, I left on a patrol to this new country, for the purpose of investigating into the correctness of reports and of selecting a suitable site for establishing a detachment for the collection of customs duties. Numbers of prospectors were going in, and the point where they could be best intercepted, I found to be at the provisional boundary above Kluckwan. Here a police reserve was taken up and a detachment of two constables placed, temporarily under canvas, and afterwards a frame building was put up. W. H. Vickers, British Columbia mining recorder for the new district, moved before winter set in to the provisional boundary at this point, which is now known as Wells. There were three creeks staked out during the rush this fall, named : Bear, Clear and Rose. The first discoveries were made on Bear creek, the mouth of which is about fifteen miles up the Chilact from its junction with the Klehini, and Discovery claim on Bear is situated at about 15 miles up from its mouth.

The discoveries were made late in the year and none of the claims were developed to any extent, although a good quantity of gold was taken out on Discovery. Prospectors, however, all speak well of the district and there is a promising outlook for it.

Until the arrival of Capt. Rant, deputy mining recorder for the Dalton Trail, B.C., I had been acting mining recorder at the request of the Gold Commissioner. This gave the miners an opportunity of filing their records, &c., here instead of at Bennett as previously. Until November, Capt. Rant continued his office at this place, he then moved to Wells, the latter situation being more suitable for his work. The officials of the British Columbia Government have received every possible assistance at all times.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—YUKON BOUNDARY.

On September 4, Mr. G. White-Fraser, D.L.S., with two assistants, a packer and cook, passed through to establish the British Columbia and Yukon boundary on the Dalton Trail.

A boundary post was placed on the Alsek river about five and a half miles north of Bear Camp and the line was also located at a point a distance of about twenty miles west of the trail.

The Dalton House detachment, in Yukon Territory, is within ten miles of this boundary.

Mr. White-Fraser passed out on October 10 and expects to return next spring to do some more work in this connection, marking out the line eastward of the Dalton Trail.

## THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY QUESTION.

A good deal of country which has hitherto been recognised as part of Alaska, U.S., became Canadian territory by the establishment of the provisional boundary, which was surveyed by the Boundary Commission during the months of June and July of this year. The line commences at a peak west of Porcupine creek and runs in a northeasterly direction, towards another peak, to the Klehini river, thence following its right bank to the junction with the Chilcat river, about a mile and half above Kluckwan, an Indian village. The boundary thence runs to the summit of a peak east of Chilcat river.

This places Porcupine, McKinley, Calhoone and other creeks within United States territory ; but Glacier, Boulder, Slate and a few others which were staked under United States laws, are now in British Columbia, part of what is known as the Porcupine District being in United States, and another part, holding the same name, in British Columbia.

In the month of September, a British Columbia Commission arrived on the Dalton Trail, consisting of Judge Martin, Gold Commissioner Grahame and staff, and they established a camp on the Canadian side of the boundary near Porcupine. The



commission was appointed for the confirmation of titles to claims on Glacier and other creeks which were previously considered in United States territory. The American claimants, however, failed to come forward, as it is the prevailing opinion amongst them that after another year has elapsed the district will come under United States jurisdiction. This results in a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The establishment of the provisional boundary, however, places matters on a much more satisfactory basis than formerly. Up to the present year there was no defined boundary line and a great deal of country was being staked out, both for placer and quartz locations.

There have been a number of discoveries in placer made up the Big Salmon river during the past two years, and it was thought at one time that part of the country was in Canadian territory, but, from information given me by surveyors, who know the district thoroughly, and as a result of other inquiries made, I find that all that district is in American territory.

#### CRIME.

During the past year there has been very little crime in the district, two cases only being brought before me. An Indian named Shod-a-akth was tried on March 13 for stealing a dog, case dismissed, and on the same date an Indian named Yon-elisch was fined \$5 and costs for evading the customs.

In the vicinity of Dalton House there was some 'caches' belonging to some prospectors from which a few articles of no great value were stolen, and Indians were suspected but no trace of the missing property could be found. There is only one constable stationed at Dalton House and the Indians are scattered over a large area, so that it was impossible for him to leave the detachment to thoroughly investigate the matter.

I might here mention that although there are so few offences on the Canadian side, the Dalton Trail country as a whole is by no means of the same character. Some very serious crimes were committed on the American side in that district, with which we are in close contact and through which we are at all times passing. Of murders there were several during the past year. A man and his wife were murdered on Sullivan Island by Indians. In this case an Indian belonging to the Salvation Army confessed in February last at Skagway to the Salvation Army captain and afterwards to the marshal. This Indian guided a party to where the bodies were buried, and when unearthed the man was found to have been shot through the head, and the woman shot through the head and throat cut. Four Indians were implicated in this crime and were arrested by the authorities. It appears that the man and his wife were not missed, being very little known, and nothing would have been heard of the matter if this Indian had not confessed.

Another ghastly discovery was made in July within a few yards of Dalton's Trail, not far from Longbridge. Two bodies in a somewhat decomposed state were found quite by accident in the bush and had evidently been there since last fall. They were the bodies of Medcalf and Nelson who had been trapping and prospecting in that vicinity. It is said the Indians killed these men for settling in their hunting grounds. The United States authorities buried the bodies at the spot where they were discovered and that is all I have heard of the matter since.

On Porcupine creek a man named Phil. Gosby killed a man named Campbell. Gosby gave himself up and was taken to Juneau, where he awaits trial, which takes place this month I believe.

The Indians who figure in the above cases are all of the Chilcat tribe, who have for years continued to become notorious for drunkenness and lawlessness generally. These Chilcats frequently pass through here to visit and trade with the Stick tribe in the interior and are well watched by us on all occasions. The two Indians who were brought before me in March as already reported, were of the Chilcat tribe—a result of the watchfulness which will surely carry effect among them in the future.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## TRAILS.

A new trail was cut out by the British Columbia Government from Porcupine to this post during the summer, which passes Glacier creek, foot bridges were placed across the streams and rivers and thus people are enabled, who are travelling on foot, to reach Rainy Hollow during high water season.

Owing to the dissatisfaction caused by the heavy toll rates charged by the Porcupine Trading Company for passing over their trail, the miners this fall cut out a winter trail between Porcupine and Haines themselves. It follows down the Klehini to within three miles of its mouth, thence crosses over the low divide to the Big Salmon river and on down the Chilcat. Our patrols to Haines during the winter will stop at Wells detachment. Under this arrangement expense is much reduced and the Klehini River (the boundary) is patrolled regularly.

A trail along the left bank of the Klehini running entirely through Canadian territory is very desirable. If made into a wagon road it would be of great assistance to the development of the country, as the rich quartz discoveries at Rainy Hollow and the head of Boulder creek could be opened up and the ore shipped thereby. Freight can very easily be handled between the mouth of the Klehini and the coast by canoes or stern wheel steamers. I am informed that one of the latter will be put on the river next year.

The necessity of constructing the above mentioned wagon road, has I believe, been strongly represented to the British Columbia Government. It is most desirable from a customs point of view and could be frequently patrolled.

## HORSES.

There are three horses and one pack mule here, two being draught horses and one saddle beast. More saddle horses are required for our summer work. This year I had to use the team horses for saddle work and sometimes was forced to obtain an extra horse.

I would call to your notice the advisability of having for these detachments, only the best horses, of a large size for fording streams, as the expense of wintering is so great that it does not pay to keep a poor animal. Horse reg. No 84, for instance, is far too small for the work required of him. The heavy team and mule could not be replaced.

## ARMS.

The arms have been inspected weekly, have been kept clean and are in good working order.

## MAILS.

Our nearest post office is at Haines Mission, Alaska, a distance of fifty miles from this detachment. A fortnightly mail service is carried on from here, the patrol arriving at Haines on the 1st and 15th of each month.

In this connection the expenses of the above mentioned patrol would be greatly reduced if you would authorize the engagement of an Indian as a special constable, a good canoe man and knowing the river well. He could live at Wells detachment and would be available at all times for patrols up and down the river. Our constable could accompany him with the mail each trip. This arrangement should be put into effect directly the Chilcat opens. A horse patrol would continue to connect this place with Wells.

## FORAGE.

The hay supplied this year is of first-class quality, the oats and chop are also very good. All are well stored.



## PROVISIONS.

Provisions are supplied to us by the Porcupine Trading Company and continue to give good satisfaction.

## FISH, GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

The salmon runs this year have been up to the usual mark. Game of all kinds continues to be plentiful. Dalton & Co. had a fairly successful fur trade the last season.

Whilst on patrol to Bear creek, I saw at least a hundred goats in one band. Two men went out from camp there and managed to kill six in a day.

## INDIANS

The Dalton House Indians of the Stick tribe are very well behaved and give very little trouble.

The Chilkats got up a big 'potlatch' this fall, holding it at Kluckwan. They invited to it Indians from all parts, many were present from Sitka and other portions of the Alaskan coast, there were also a few from the Interior. Outside of a stabbing affray, the result of an old feud, the 'potlatch' passed off quietly.

## CUSTOMS.

The sum of \$1,954.02 has been collected by me for customs duties during the past year.

Beef cattle to the number of 431 were taken in over the Dalton Trail during the past season. The following gives order and destination of shipments:—

Date.	No. of Cattle.	Owners.	Remarks.
July 2..	50	Porcupine Trading Co...	U. S. cattle. Bonded 'in transit' from here to lower Yukon points in U. S.
July 4..	154	" "	Same as above.
Aug. 5..	144	E. G. Beer....	Canadian bonded cattle. Destination Dawson.
" 21..	16	McQuarrie & McLennan.	
Sept. 4..	67	J. McDade.....	
Total	431		

The large increase in the shipping of Canadian cattle, shows that Canadian cattlemen are beginning to realize the importance of the northern trade.

## DETACHMENTS AND BUILDINGS.

*Dalton Trail Post* has been much improved in comfort and general appearance.

A solid frame work of poles and logs was put up in a line with the stable and the large hay tent stretched over it: this increases its capacity and durability. It is now more than sufficient for the requirements.

A building 20 by 30, with 5 feet from floor to eave upstairs, was completed, except the roof, when orders were received to discontinue it.

A building with pole and mud roof, 12 by 14, for the use of the Indian special constables, was completed. Last year the specials when here lived in a tent.

A dog shelter, 20 by 30, 8 feet ceiling and two storey with upstairs wall of 4 feet was completed, except the roof, the upstairs to be used for dog feed. Heavy snow and storms stopped the work on this building, and the dogs are kept in the hay tent.



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Dalton Trail post is opposite the farthest inland point of the present boundary on this trail, and will always be required for customs purposes.

*Dalton House Detachment*, on the Alsek river, is about seventy-five miles farther in the interior, and consists of one constable and one special constable, an Indian. Few patrols can be made, as the detachment cannot be left for any length of time, and there being no horse there, much travelling cannot be done on account of the rivers.

On May 2 I received instructions from you to have a census taken of that portion of Yukon territory in this district. Unfortunately it was a very bad time of the year, some portions of the ground being bare and others covered with deep snow. I left, accompanied by Constable Acland, with dogs and sled for Dalton House, and a hard trip was experienced, at times having to haul dogs and sled. In spite of this the trip was made in two days. I had worn snow glasses for a protection against the melting and glistening snow, and notwithstanding the precaution taken, I was laid up with conjunctivitis for two and a half days. I found on reaching Dalton House that the snow, as I feared, had partially gone. A sled could only be used about fifteen miles out on the trail north, and from there on to the Indian village of Hootchi, was a distance of about 150 miles. Pack saddles had to be made for the dogs to pack provisions, &c., and by relays, leaving caches on the way, Hootchi was reached. Here Dalton & Co. had been wintering their horses, and I had made previous arrangements with them for the patrol to obtain two saddle and one pack horse.

Const. Pringle and Special Constable Dr. Scottie made the whole trip, a distance of 600 odd miles, in a month, having gone to practically every Indian camp they could hear of.

A good sized dog shelter was built this summer of sufficient size to accommodate six or eight horses, which was badly required for summer, the insects being so bad in the vicinity that some horses will not feed outside.

*Wells Detachment*.—Finding a number of people were passing up the Chilcat to the reported rich placer diggings on Bear and Clear creeks, I established a detachment of two men at the boundary on the Chilcat river, about two miles above Kluckwan, for the purpose of collecting customs, &c. They were put temporarily under canvas, and as no suitable logs for building purposes could be obtained in the vicinity, I had a frame, two storey building put up, 14 by 18, 8½ feet ceiling and 4 feet from floor to eave upstairs. The walls were double boarded with tar paper between, and the roof close boarded and shingled. The whole building complete, with tables, beds, shelves, &c., costing \$350, including the employment of a civilian carpenter.

This building will fill the requirements for winter. As soon as lumber can be taken up in canoes from Haines' mission, I would recommend that three more buildings be erected—officers' quarters, barrack-room and kitchen and storehouse. The present building would be very suitable for an office making new headquarters for the Dalton Trail. Should this be carried out, I believe that the expense for buildings will be more than compensated in other ways inside of a year.

## DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.

The discipline and general conduct of the members of this command has been very good, the majority of the men are recruits and the want of a non commissioned officer was felt.

I wish to bring to your notice in this connection:—Reg. No. 1743 Corpl. Todd, R., who has been of great assistance to me by handling the outside work, &c., thus giving me an opportunity of devoting more time to the office, and travelling. Corpl. Todd has seen considerable service in the Yukon, being on the Chilcoat Summit in 1898. I would recommend that he be promoted to sergeant.

Reg. No. 2702 Const. Pringle, J. A., in charge at Dalton House detachment. He has had about ten years service in the force, is a capable and thoroughly reliable man. I would bring him particularly to your notice for promotion.



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

Reg. No. 3128 Const. Hosken, T. J. B., has been employed on special duty in the office at this detachment for the past year, during which he has done his work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

## GENERAL.

The American diggings of the Porcupine district have been turning out splendid results this year. On Porcupine creek some machinery is now working and has proved a very good investment. Creeks flowing into the Porcupine have also turned out very well, together with the newer diggings up the Big Salmon. In many places on these creeks bedrock is deep, but where it is rich, pay dirt is usually found at about 15 feet. Another difficulty is the handling of large boulders for which derricks are required. The claims are, however, very large—20 acres. A low estimate of the output of Porcupine Creek for this year would be \$75,000, this is large when it is considered that only a few claims have been worked.

The rich mineral deposits of Rainy Hollow, containing good percentages of copper, have been visited by experts this year, who speak favourably of them.

The 'Pretoria Group' owned by Messrs. Monk & Co., being specially mentioned by the British Columbia Government mineralogist, Mr. Robertson.

There is shipping ore in large quantities in sight and comparatively little development work would show up greater ore bodies.

J. J. McArthur, D.L.S., with six men and fifteen horses, passed through here on July 11, en route to White River, he returns via Hootchi and Five Fingers.

A register is kept of the names of all persons passing in and out of the country. A record is also kept of all horses and cattle going through, giving brands and owners &c. At Wells detachment a register is kept of the names of parties going up and down the Chilcat river.

Attached hereto is a medical report of the detachment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. M. FRASER, *Asst. Surgeon.*

Commanding Dalton Trail.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## APPENDIX D.

## ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON L. A. PARE.

WHITE HORSE, YUKON TERRITORY, December 1, 1900.

The Officer Commanding,

"H" Division, N.W.M. Police, White Horse.

SIR,—I herewith have the honour to submit this, my annual report, for the year ended November 30, 1900.

The health of the men in this division has been remarkably good during the year. There have been very few accidents of any significance that I am called upon to record, and none to materially affect the usefulness of those injured for further service.

I regret that my recommendations of last year, concerning a greater variety in the rations of the force, were not more fully acted upon. I would again strongly urge action along the same line.

There is no doubt that there is not enough dietary variety.

The addition made this year by way of canned tomatoes, pickles and jams, has been fully appreciated by the men. It has had a great effect, physically as well as morally—a warming influence, if I may so express myself—and it has had the effect of raising their spirits and their morals generally, feeling and knowing that their comfort has the care and consideration of the men to whom they are responsible, and who have the right to their energies and services in behalf of the public.

I endeavoured to fully demonstrate in my last year's report that a greater variety in rations would not entail a much greater expense, if any. And there is no question but that it would be conducive to a more perfect state of health; there would be less or no gastric troubles, from that source at least.

It is quite noticeable that those whose duty brings them in the way of getting a greater variety of food have less gastric troubles. I shall in this report endeavour to, if possible, emphasize and more clearly set forth my recommendations of last year. The rations are ample and of good quality, but the variety is not what it should be, and I want to lay stress upon the point that variety could be had without any increased expenditure and with greater advantage to health, and consequently, in my opinion, greater efficiency of service.

I consider this question of diet of the greatest importance. Diet not only affects the men physically, but also from the standpoint of discipline. Gastric ailments, of all ailments, most surely react on the brain and on the mental and moral dispositions. A man in good health is in good spirits, and it follows (for it is resultant experience) that given health we have comparative freedom from care; and duty, no matter how hard or severe, becomes lighter. This is true the world over, but it is more so in these northern latitudes where so much is required to make up for the extra waste occasioned by special climatic conditions, and conditions of life generally: isolation, monotony, absence of diversion, hardships, &c. For a man in good health and spirits the most arduous difficulties are enjoyable, they add zest to duty; but the least disturbance of the digestive organs make everything appear disagreeable, difficult and foreboding. Enthusiasm, that makes everything easy, pleasant, and renders difficulties enjoyable, wholly disappears.

The question of cooking and cooks is in itself very serious and important, one far-reaching in the consideration of health and economy. Good cooks ought to be secured. Cooking I know is considered one of the trainings of the men, but I am satisfied that it causes a great waste of rations, and that it is a source of discomfort for all concerned. I have no hesitation in recommending the securing of good cooks at a good price, and that from a standpoint of both economy and health.



I would suggest a recast of the whole schedule of rations by a committee of police officers, who would, with due regard to economy and the necessities of the service, arrange the issue in the manner of a weekly bill of fare, having certain articles for certain days so as to secure a satisfactory variety. Something could be deducted from the quantity of some of the present rations to make up for other things that would be added. I could myself at the present moment go through the whole list, adding and deducting, but the matter requires such consideration (of place, duty, seasons, &c.), that alone I might overlook many contingencies which should be considered.

Several committees might be appointed to act, say one in each division, their finding or decisions being sent down for final consideration. This plan would not occasion any extra expense, and by it, I believe a practical and much better schedule of rations could be adopted, securing a more appetizing and healthy variety, with, as I have said, due regard to economy. This bill of fare would be appreciated, and good results would certainly be obtained from every standpoint. The manner of issue ought also to be considered by such committees.

A lot of rations are daily lost by being badly cooked, and often times by bad management in being improperly served. Old hands in the force know well that this is true, and from an experience gained by over thirteen years' connection with the police, I assert that the men and officers desire first efficiency, then economy consistent with efficiency, and I have no doubt at all, if the variety of rations, the manner of issuing, &c., &c., were left to such committees, contentment would follow.

I might appear to overestimate the possible evil consequences of lack of variety of food and manner of preparing it, in view of the statement made at the beginning of my report: 'That the health of the men had been remarkably good.' But I would beg to draw your attention to the great care that is exercised in choosing only men of first class physique for this force. Besides this superior physique of our men, there is also to take into consideration the fact that they do not restrict themselves to the rations issued them, but purchase for themselves such delicacies as fruits, cream and milk (for no milk or cream is issued them). It is a daily and amusing sight to see them going to their mess with cans of peas, corn, fruit, cream, milk, bottles of pickles, sardines, &c. It shows a good spirit to see them doing this in such a cheerful way; when their pay, compared to the wages in this country, is so small. It speaks well for the spirit of discipline maintained in the force.

There are, however, occasional complaints, and I believe at times there is a feeling that those who have their care and welfare in hand should, in exercising such, have greater regard for their immediate interests in the manner I have attempted to indicate.

I respectfully beg to be allowed to refer to facts which have, on more than one occasion, come not only under my observation, but under yours, and that of all the officers and men of this district, when, as has happened, it became necessary to engage labour temporarily, and the labourers engaged fed with the men of the force, dissatisfaction and complaint invariably followed, and in several instances these labourers quit their employment, not being satisfied with police fare.

The question of our water supply will be an easy one to solve. There are in the immediate vicinity several mountain streams affording all the requisites of an ideal drinking water. They could be easily diverted and made available for our barrack purposes, and being at a convenient elevation they would also be of incalculable value for the purposes of fire protection.

I do not believe it would be advisable to use the river water for drinking purposes. It is generally claimed that it is bad for the kidneys, but it is not for this reason that I would object to it; for this I have not ascertained as I have not had the time to inquire into the question, but on account of other conditions it ought not to be depended upon. It is periodically subject to great changes of level, there is a difference of twelve to fourteen feet, in its rise and fall. This in itself is objectionable, for not only does it keep at times the water muddy, unpalatable and uninviting, during several months of the year, but it also involves a great element of danger. For the river spreading thus over such an extent of ground where men and animals previously tramped and camped, necessarily carries a lot of animal deposits and refuse of all kinds, human and animal



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

excreta, foul water from houses, decayed organic matter, decayed leaves and wood, &c. Wells are also an objectional source of supply, from many points of view. Shallow wells are always a suspicious source for the reasons just mentioned, and would be particularly so in this case, as the soil is very porous, dirt and certain germs would certainly find their way to the water supply.

In view of the ideal water supply in our immediate neighbourhood, both these sources should be discarded, and an effort, a joint effort, made by the authorities and the citizens of the town to secure it. From information received by me, I believe the quantity would be adequate to the present and proximate wants of the town; upon this point however, an engineer's opinion would be necessary.

The change of location of the Post from Tagish to this point at the most unfavourable season of the year, has been a great test of the endurance and fortitude of our men, the difficulties having been overcome with cheerfulness. Though our sick list was somewhat swollen by the unusual exposure, it is not to be wondered at, as the men were taken from warm comfortable quarters to lie under canvas, most of them being quite new to the country and unacclimatized. In the earlier stages of the removal they were exposed to damp, raw and cold weather, since when they have often worked for hours in exposed situations such as the roofs of buildings, &c., and subject to a temperature reaching as low as forty-five degrees below zero.

As might have been expected, such cases as have required treatment, have consisted chiefly of coughs, colds, sore throats and kindred ailments, the result of the unavoidable exposure.

In spite of all the care taken in the choice of our men there were two cases of rheumatism amongst the recruits, the two in question had previous to their joining the Force been subject to similar attacks; such occurrences are almost unavoidable and the examining surgeon cannot in all cases be held responsible. Men of otherwise good physique do not show any evidence of the disease that is in their system, more as a diathesis than a disease, the detection of which depends largely on the candor of the would-be recruit.

From the 7th July to the 31st October I have been more or less absent on special quarantine duties, during the first month of this work being stationed at Caribou I could attend to all the requirements of my duties as police surgeon, but at the latter end of August it was thought advisable to have the quarantine at the boundary line and it became impossible for me to attend to my police duties.

I have only one case of smallpox to register, it is one that came under our cognizance on the 14th November last. The man is doing well and is still in isolation. All necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the contagion were exercised.

All the men in the post were vaccinated, a good number were vaccinated twice and some for a third time. There were amongst the new men a few who had never been vaccinated before. I would strongly recommend that all recruits who have not been vaccinated, be vaccinated on their joining the Force, especially those coming to this country, where their services are required for immediate duty and where they may be thrown at any moment in contact with the germs of the disease. The effect of the operation causes more or less loss of time, as has been the case with several of our men who, after the vaccination were incapacitated from duty.

Adverting to my remarks *re* the number of cases of coughs, colds, &c., I would point out that there is no article of footwear issued in this country to protect the foot against the penetration of snow water in mild weather; in the ordinary patrols on the river the men are, at any time, liable to wade through the overflow of water or slush. I would strongly recommend an issue of short rubbers, similar to the 1899 issue be allowed, these rubbers were found to be the only article of footwear that would keep the foot dry under the conditions the men have to contend with. I understand that this same rubber was recommended in Superintendent Woods' annual report for 1898, as being a necessary annual issue.

The new post is picturesquely situated under the brow of the mountains, on a porous gravelly soil, prettily dotted with trees. I had no opportunity to inspect the spot before it was covered with snow, but from my knowledge of the vicinity I have no doubt



it is quiet eligible as a sight for the barracks, that is speaking from a sanitary point of view.

The new buildings are warm and roomy and will prove comfortable. Our hospital is also quite comfortable, though small, but unless something very unforeseen happens, it will prove quite sufficient for all the requirements of the post.

Our supply of drugs is of good quality ; as to quantity very little more will be required ; however I will attach estimates for the ensuing year.

Quite a few things will be required for our hospital equipment ; I will also make requisition for this.

I had to prescribe for quite a few destitute Indians during the year, their complaints were the usual ones ; phthisis and scrofula predominating.

The promotion of Reg. No. 3186 Const. Lee, J., will greatly help me in the discharge of my duties. I am much pleased with this promotion, not only because it furthers the interests of the service, but Const. Lee by the faithful and intelligent discharge of his duties and the interest he takes in everything pertaining to them, well deserves it.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. A. PARÉ,  
Assistant Surgeon.

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Atrophy of toe nail . . . . .	1	1	..	Recovered and returned to duty.
Angina Pectoris . . . . .	1	9	..	" "
Abscess. . . . .	1	8	..	" "
Bruised toe . . . . .	1	4	..	" "
" hand . . . . .	1	3	..	" "
Bronchitis . . . . .	2	11	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Burns . . . . .	2	17	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Biliousness. . . . .	1	5	..	" "
Colds . . . . .	37	94	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	" "
Cuts . . . . .	8	25	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Constipation . . . . .	4	7	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Cellutitis. . . . .	2	8	4	" "
Diarhœa . . . . .	9	11	1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Debility . . . . .	3	13	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Earache . . . . .	1	2	..	" "
Eczema . . . . .	1	1	..	" "
Frost bite . . . . .	2	36	18	" "
Gonorrhœa . . . . .	9	38	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Gastric Disturbance. . . . .	30	75	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Hemorrhoids . . . . .	3	3	1	" "
Headache . . . . .	3	3	1	" "
Heart trouble.....	1	10	.....	" "
Inflammation, ear . . . . .	1	1	..	" "
Injury to shoulder . . . . .	1	4	..	" "
Ingrowing toe nail . . . . .	1	1	..	" "
Jaundice . . . . .	1	14	.....	" "
Kidney trouble . . . . .	1	4	..	" "
Nail in foot . . . . .	2	8	4	" "
Nervousness . . . . .	1	1	..	" "
Neuralgia . . . . .	3	14	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Orchitis.....	1	18	..	" "
Pains in back . . . . .	1	1	..	" "
" knee.....	1	4	..	" "
Pustule . . . . .	1	6	.....	" "
Quinsy . . . . .	1	7	..	" "
Rheumatism . . . . .	5	16	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
Snow blind. . . . .	1	2	.....	" "
Sore lips . . . . .	2	17	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	" "
throat . . . . .	1	12	..	" "



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

Disease.	No. of Cases.	No. of Days.	Average Duration.	Remarks.
Sympathetic Bubo	1	13	....	Still under treatment.
Sciatica	2	8	4	Recovered and returned to duty.
Synovitis	1	14		Reg. No. 3204 Const. Ambrose, transferred 'Depot' Div. for change of treatment, to May 15, 1900.
Sprain	8	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Recovered and returned to duty.
Swollen face	1	7		" "
Strain	2	16	8	" "
Toothache	3	3	1	" "
Urithritis	1	22	...	" "
Vaccination	51	1	1	" "
<i>Prisoners.</i>				
Bruises	1	1	..	Recovered and returned to duty.
Bealing tooth	1	3		" "
" finger	1	1		" "
Cuts	6	18	3	" "
Colds	5	12	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Diarrhoea	2	2	...	" "
Eczema	1	1		" "
Effects of drink	1	1	...	" "
Fracture, Metacarpus	1	26		" "
Gastric Disturbance	8	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Hemorrhoids	1	1	...	" "
Numbness	1	1	...	" "
Nervous Debility	2	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "
Paralysis	1	1		" "
Swollen testicle	1	3		" "
<i>Civilians.</i>				
Broncho Pneumonia	1	24	....	Recovered.
Constipation	1	1	...	Dept. Public Works, recovered.
Cuts	3	3	1	" "
Dog bite	1	1	...	" "
Constipation	1	3	....	Ex-const. Dunn, sent to Soryhern, California by subscription raised from proceeds of smoking concert given by 'H' Division.
Scurvy	1	25	....	Woman, recovered.
Gunshot wounds	1	18	....	Recovered.
Parturition	2	11	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	One case died, the other recovered.



APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ASST. SURGEON S. M. FRASER.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE,  
DALTON TRAIL POST DETACHMENT,  
December 6, 1900.

To the Officer Commanding  
‘H’ Division, N.W.M. Police,  
White Horse.

SIR, I have the honour to submit the annual sick report of the detachment for the year ended November 30, 1900.

The health of the members of this command has been on the whole very good, as is shown from the attached list of diseases. There are no cases requiring special mention, as recovery has been the general result.

On July 17 I received instructions from you to vaccinate the members of the Dalton Trail Detachment, which was done on the receipt of the vaccine. I have since that time medically inspected all persons passing into the Yukon, but since the bulk of travel in future will probably be past Wells Detachment and up the Chilcat River, I shall not have the same opportunity of seeing everyone, unless you decide to station me there next summer.

Attention has also been given to the examination of horses and cattle passing through for contagious diseases. A new supply of drugs and dressings will be required to complete the stores. I am keeping the stock as small as possible.

Attached is a list of diseases treated during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
S. M. FRASER,  
Asst. Surgeon.

ANNUAL Report of Dalton Trail Post.

Disease.	Number of cases.	Number of days.	Average duration.	Remarks.
Biliousness	1	2	2	Returned to duty.
Cold, bronchial.....	3	3	1	"
Rheumatism	1	2	2	"
Bubos (both groins).....	1	52	52	Convalescing; transferred to White Horse; time expired.
Conjunctivitis.	1	4	4	Returned to duty.
Fracture, Potts..	1	30	30	"
Headache.	3	3	1	"
Hemorrhoids.....	1	1	1	"
Lumbago.	2	8	4	"
Otitis media	1	10	10	"
Sprain, knee.....	1	3	3	"
Toothache.....	3	3	1	Extraction, and returned to duty.
Tonsillitis.	1	3	3	Returned to duty.
Wound, incised (foot).....	1	16	16	"
" (hand).....	1	7	7	"
" lacerated hand(dog bite)	1	10	10	"

S. M. FRASER,  
Asst. Surgeon.



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## APPENDIX F.

## ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ASSISTANT SURGEON G. MADORE.

NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE, YUKON TERRITORY,  
FORT SELKIRK, Y.T., November 30, 1900.

The Officer Commanding  
'B' Division, North-west Mounted Police,  
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual medical report of Fort Selkirk District for the year ending this date.

In December last, having been ordered to report at Fort Selkirk, I left Bennett, B.C., at the end of that month and arrived here at the beginning of January.

In taking charge of Fort Selkirk district, my instructions were to look more specially after the detachments of Fort Selkirk, Hootchikoo, Selwyn, Halfway and Stewart, and also after the members of the Yukon field force, who were still stationed at Fort Selkirk.

The general health of the North-west Mounted Police has been very good. The sanitary condition of the detachments above mentioned is satisfactory.

I am very happy to state that no deaths occurred during the year in my district.

In reviewing the monthly sick reports I find that little of importance occurred during the year, the majority of cases being simple ailments, such as biliousness, gastric disturbances, &c.

The case which proved most interesting to me was that of Constable Tyrrell, of Big Salmon, who had two toes frozen.

Tyrrell had been attended before by another constable, who had studied medicine and surgery and who took good care of him, but at last seeing that his treatment had not the expected success, the ex-student called for help.

After examination, I saw that nothing could save Constable Tyrrell's frozen toes, so I decided to, and did, amputate the big and second toes of the right foot by sawing the second phalanx of each toe. The result was very satisfactory and Tyrrell got better very quickly. The only trouble was some eczema on his right leg, which, however, readily disappeared with proper treatment.

I am glad to say that Constable Tyrrell, though he has lost two toes, is not lame and can walk as easily as before.

Another important case was that of Constable Buxton, of Hootchikoo, who, while shooting, was badly wounded in the face through the explosion of his carbine. His eyes were mostly affected.

I could attend that case only for three days, as, on August 18, I received an order to proceed without delay to Tagish for temporary duty. After my departure, Constable Buxton had to go to Dawson for treatment. As no official report has been received here on this case, I do not mention it in the annexed synopsis of cases.

I also attended a few prisoners and quite a number of Indians for such cases as bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammatory rheumatism, eczema, minor surgical cases, &c.

I wish to be allowed to make a few remarks about the Indians of Fort Selkirk. They generally live many together, in small huts, and they seem to know nothing about hygiene and cleanliness. When they get sick, they are generally anxious to get



medical attendance. These Indians belong to a very low race of people, and understand very little about medical attendance, it is seldom a physician sees his instructions carried out.

When sick, they should be taken into a special place or hospital, where the surgeon could have one or more nurses, in order that his instructions would be carried out properly.

I examined two constables for re-engagement.

I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. MADORE,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*

APPENDIX to Annual Sick Report of Assistant Surgeon G. Madore, Fort Selkirk, Yukon Territory, November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration.	Surgeon's Remarks.
Abscess of gums .....	1	3	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
Angina .....	1	3	3	" "
Biliousness .....	1	6	1½	" "
Bite, dog .....	1	6	6	" "
Bronchitis (1 prisoner) .....	2	5	2½	" "
Conjunctivitis .....	1	7	7	" "
Dyspepsia .....	1	10	10	" "
Eczema .....	1	6	6	" "
Frostbites, feet .....	1	8	8	" "
Frozen toes, amputated .....	1	21	21	" "
Gatric disturbances .....	6	18	3	" "
General rheumatic pains .....	1	6	6	" "
Gleet .....	1	20	20	" "
Gonorrhœa .....	1	15	15	" "
Hemorrhoids .....	1	8	8	" "
Hand bruised .....	1	6	6	" "
Impacted cerumen .....	1	1	1	" "
Insane, examination .....	1	..	..	Was sent to an asylum for treatment.
Lice .....	1	1	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Neuralgia .....	1	3	3	" "
Odontalgia .....	2	2	1	" "
Edema .....	1	10	10	" "
Orchitis .....	1	7	7	" "
Retention of urine (1 prisoner) .....	2	8	4	" "
Rheumatic pains in knees .....	1	8	8	" "
Snow blindness .....	1	3	3	" "
Sprain .....	1	5	5	" "
Tonsillitis (1 prisoner) .....	1	3	3	" "
Wound on wrist .....	1	8	8	" "

G. MADORE,  
*Assistant Surgeon.*



SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

## APPENDIX G.

## ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT OF ACTING ASSISTANT SURGEON H. H. HURDMAN.

Dawson, Y. T., November 30, 1900.

The Commanding Officer

"B" Division North-west Mounted Police,  
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual medical report of this division for the past year. Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson left for the east on October 5, on leave of absence, and I took over his duties until from that date.

## HEALTH OF THE DIVISION.

During the past twelve months the general health of the division has been exceptionally good. There have been no cases of disease of any severity during the year to require special mention except that of Reg. No. 1937 Constable Turnbull, sent in from the detachment at Ogilvie suffering from a slight stroke of apoplexy. He rallied rapidly, but owing to the nature of the duties, and the severity of the climate, it was thought best to return him to the North-west Territories. He was accordingly transferred to Regina on October 5. There was one other case, that of Reg. No. 3570 Constable Fisher, who reported sick on September 23. Measles was diagnosed and he was immediately isolated in one part of the hospital; the barrack room where he slept was fumigated and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease. The case ran a normal course without complications, but to preclude any possibility of contagion he was detained in hospital until October 20. The source of his infection was evidently from associating with a man who frequently came in contact with the Indians living near Dawson and who have had measles in their village all summer. No other cases have developed in barracks.

## SORE FEET.

By a reference to the appended list of diseases you will see there have been nineteen cases of sore feet. These cases, with only one exception, were caused by wearing regimental riding boots without spurs. In this country where the men have to walk all the time the riding boots are a most unsuitable footwear. They chafe the feet over the instep just where the strap of the spur (when worn) binds the boot down. I would strongly recommend the adoption of the long laced prospector's boots universally worn by the miner in this country. They are especially adapted for walking over rough country.

## ABSENCE OF TYPHOID.

We have had no cases of typhoid this fall, although during this last month there has been quite an epidemic of the disease in the town, and at present over 50 per cent of the total number of cases in the two public hospitals are typhoid of a severe type.



64 VICTORIA, A. 1901

## SMALL POX.

On July 3 the first case of small pox to occur in Dawson was reported and since then seven other cases have developed in the town, and thirty-three up the 'creeks.' These last are scattered over a wide area, some of them being as much as fifty miles from Dawson. The disease is still active as there was a case reported from Gold Run creek yesterday. There have been no cases among the members of the force although many of them have been doing quarantine duty. The members of the force have been vaccinated in accordance with the recent Act of the Yukon Council.

## THE YUKON GARRISON.

Only two members of this force were treated in the police hospital during the past year: they were Corporal Watson, who was accidentally shot, and despite all efforts to save his life, I am sorry to say, died about nine hours after the accident, and Corporal Lincoln, who suffered from an attack of tonsillitis. He made a good recovery.

## PRISONERS.

The average number of prisoners on the daily sick report was ten. None of them have suffered from anything serious. One prisoner is at present in the hospital recovering from an operation for the removal of a tumor from the right buttock.

## INSANITY.

During the year, eight lunatics have come under the Assistant Surgeon's care, and all of them, after an average detention here of 81.61 days, have been transferred to New Westminster asylum. The longest time any of these were in custody here was 136 days, and the shortest was 11 days. Besides these, seven other persons have been arrested, charged with insanity, and discharged after an average detention of 9.71 days. The necessity of an asylum for the proper care of these poor unfortunates is great. At present they have to be confined in the guard room, where the surroundings tend to make them worse instead of better; and where they prevent the prisoners, who have to work all day, from sleeping. I believe the necessity of an asylum was pointed out to the Yukon Council nearly two years ago, but as yet nothing seems to have been done. I respectfully submit, that it is not right that these poor unfortunate insane people should be locked up in the common gaol and left there for months, instead of being placed in a proper institution where they could be given treatment and have every chance to recover.

## THE HOSPITAL.

During the past summer the hospital has had a much needed renovation. To begin with the old roof, which leaked badly, was removed and a shingle roof put on. Later on the walls throughout were covered with heavy canvas and painted. The floors were also painted. Additional shelving was put up in the surgery and a cupboard built for some of the drugs. These repairs, together with the placing in the wards of ten iron hospital beds, have made this hospital the brightest and best appointed in the territory.

The stock of drugs, instruments and appliances on hand is fairly good but insufficient considering the amount of work to be done and the number of detachments to be supplied. We have been obliged to purchase many things here at high figures, and



## SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28a

owing to the distance from the outside had to do without some things which could not be obtained here. I would strongly urge that a large and complete stock of drugs be kept in the post.

At the present writing the health of the division is excellent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. HURDMAN,

*Acting Assistant Surgeon.*

## ANNUAL Report of Cases treated 'B' Division, Dawson, Year ending November 30, 1900.

Disease.	Number of Cases.	Number of Days.	Average Duration, Days.	Remarks.
Aphonia. ....	1	18	18	Recovered and returned to duty.
Abscess (dental). ....	1	6	6	" "
Bronchitis. ....	1	6	6	" "
Biliousness. ....	20	25	1	" "
Boils. ....	2	17	9	" "
Conjunctivitis. ....	2	19	9	" "
Constipation. ....	2	3	1	" "
Colds (slight). ....	64	66	1	" "
Colds (severe). ....	8	80	10	" "
Cramps. ....	3	5	1	" "
Colic. ....	5	12	3	" "
Catarrh. ....	1	1	1	" "
Coryza. ....	1	1	1	" "
Dysentery. ....	1	4	4	" "
Diarrhoea. ....	7	7	1	" "
Dyspepsia. ....	4	5	1	" "
Debility. ....	1	17	17	" "
Epistaxis. ....	1	1	1	" "
Epididymitis. ....	1	18	18	" "
Fistula. ....	1	28	28	" "
Fatigue. ....	2	26	13	" "
Gastritis. ....	1	2	2	" "
Gastrodynia. ....	1	3	3	" "
Gonorrhoea. ....	2	16	8	" "
Hernia. ....	1			Wearing truss and doing fatigue duty.
Headache. ....	6	8	1	Recovered and returned to duty.
Hemorrhoids. ....	1	1	1	" "
Indigestion. ....	4	4	1	" "
Injuries (kick of horse). ..	1	7	7	" "
Lumbago. ....	11	30	3	" "
Measles. ....	1	26	26	" "
Neuralgia. ....	2	8	4	" "
Orchitis. ....	2	28	14	" "
Paralysfs. ....	1	6		Sent outside for treatment.
Paraesthesia. ....	1	11	11	Recovered and returned to duty.
Poisoning (opium). ....	1	17	17	" "
Rheumatism. ....	6	22	4	" "
inflammatory. ....	1			Ex const. N.W.M.P., by permission O.C.Y.T.
Sore feet. ....	19			Recovered and returned to duty.
" lips. ....	2	4	2	" "
" throat. ....	7	7	1	" "
Sciatica. ....	2	27	13	" "
Sprains. ....	11	40	4	" "
Toothache. ....	1	1	1	" "
Tonsillitis. ....	7			" "
Ulcerated teeth. ....	1	3	3	" "
Urticaria. ....	1	2	2	" "
Wounds, gunshot. ....	1	1	1	Corpl. Watson, Yukon garrison, died shortly after admission.
" lacerated. ....	2	6	3	Recovered and returned to duty.
" punctured. ....	1	6	6	" "
" contused. ....	4	25	6	" "















